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THE
Boſton-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No 1037.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, February 27, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS, ‖ ſee pa. 672

SUCH events as the reſiſtance to the ſtamp act, and to the tea act, particularly the deſtruction of that which was ſent by the miniſtry in the name of the Eaſt India Company ‡ have ever been cautiouſly ſpoken of by the Whigs, becauſe they knew the delicacy of the ſubject, and they lived in continual hopes of a ſpeedy reſtoration of liberty and peace; But we are now thrown into a ſituation ‖ which would render any farther delicacy upon this point criminal.

Be it remembered then, that there are tumults, ſeditions, popular commotions, inſurrections and civil wars, upon juſt occaſions, as well as unjuſt.

Grotius B. 1. c. 3. §. 1. obſerves "that ſome ſort of private war, may be lawfully waged —It is not repugnant to the law of nature, for any one to repel injuries by force.

§. 2. The liberty allowed before is much reſtrained, ſince the erection of tribunals: Yet there are ſome caſes wherein that right ſtill ſubſiſts; that is, when the way to legal juſtice is not open; for the law which forbids a man to purſue his right any other way, ought to be underſtood with this equitable reſtriction, that one finds judges to whom he need apply, &c.

Sidney's diſcourſes upon government c. 2. §. 24. 'Tis in vain to ſeek a government in all points free from a poſſibility of civil wars, tumults and ſeditions: that is a bleſſing denied to this life, and reſerved to compleat the felicity of the next. —Seditions, tumults, and wars do ariſe from miſtake or from malice; from juſt occaſions or unjuſt:—Seditions proceeding from malice are ſeldom or never ſeen in popular governments; for they are hurtful to the people, and none have ever willingly and knowingly hurt themſelves.— There may be, and often is, malice in thoſe who excite them; but the people is ever deceived, and whatever is thereupon done, ought to be imputed to error, &c.—But in abſolute monarchies, almoſt all the troubles that ariſe proceed from malice; they cannot be reformed, the extinction of them is exceeding difficult, if they have continued long enough to corrupt the people; and thoſe who appear againſt them ſeek only to ſet up themſelves or their friends.—The miſchiefs deſigned are often diſſembled, or denied, till they are paſt all poſſibility of being cured by any other way than force; and ſuch as are by neceſſity driven to uſe that remedy, know they muſt perfect their work or periſh. He that draws his ſword againſt the prince, ſay the French, ought to throw away the ſcabbard; for tho' the deſign be never ſo juſt, yet the authors are ſure to be ruined if it miſcarry (ll—Peace is ſeldom made, and never kept, unleſs the ſubject retain ſuch a power in his hands, as may oblige the prince to ſtand to what is agreed; and in time ſome trick is found to deprive them of that benefit.

It may ſeem ſtrange to ſome that I mention ſeditions, tumults and wars, upon juſt occaſions; but I can find no reaſon to retract the term. God intending that men ſhould live juſtly with one another, does certainly intend that he or they who do no wrong, ſhould ſuffer none; and the law that forbids injuries, were of no uſe, if no penalty might be inflicted, on thoſe that will not obey it. If injuſtice therefore be evil, and injuries be forbidden, they are alſo to be puniſhed; and the law inſtituted for their prevention, muſt neceſſarily intend the avenging of ſuch as cannot be prevented. The work of the magiſtracy is to execute this law; the ſword of juſtice is put into their hands to reſtrain the fury of thoſe within the ſociety who will not be a law to themſelves; and the ſword of war to protect the people againſt the violence of foreigners.—This is without exception, and would be in vain if it were not.—But the magiſtrate who is to protect the people from injury, may, and is often known, not to have done it: he ſometimes renders his office *uſeleſs by neglecting to do juſtice; ſometimes miſchievous by overthrowing it.* This ſtrikes at the root of God's general ordinance, that there ſhould be laws; and the particular ordinances of all ſocieties that appoint ſuch as ſeem beſt to them. *The magiſtrate therefore is comprehended under both, and ſubject to both, as well as private men.*

The ways of preventing or puniſhing injuries are judicial or extrajudicial.—Judicial proceedings are of force againſt thoſe who ſubmit, or may be brought to tryal, but are of no effect againſt thoſe who reſiſt, and are of ſuch power that they cannot be conſtrained. It were abſurd to cite a man to appear before a tribunal *who can awe the judges, or has armies to defend him;* and impious to think that he who has added treachery to his other crimes, and uſurped a power above the law, ſhould be protected by the enormity of his wickedneſs: Legal proceedings, therefore, are to be uſed when the delinquent ſubmits to the law; *and all are juſt; when he will not be kept in order by the legal.*

The word ſedition, is generally applied to all, numerous aſſemblies, without or againſt the authority of the magiſtrate, or of thoſe who aſſume that power.—Athaliah and Jezebel were more ready to cry out treaſon, than David, &c.

Tumult is from the diſorderly manner of thoſe aſſemblies, where things can ſeldom be done regularly; and war is that "decertatio per vim," or trial by force, to which men come, when other ways are ineffectual.

If the laws of God and men, are therefore of no effect, when the magiſtracy is left at liberty to break them; and if the luſts of thoſe who are too ſtrong for the tribunals of juſtice, cannot be otherwiſe reſtrained than by ſedition, tumults and war, thoſe ſeditions, tumults and wars, are juſtified by the laws of God and man.

I will not take upon me to enumerate all the caſes in which this may be done, but content myſelf with three, which have moſt frequently given occaſion for proceedings of this kind. The firſt is, when one or more men take upon them the power and name of a magiſtracy, to which they are not juſtly called. The ſecond, when one or more being juſtly called, continue in their magiſtracy longer than the laws by which they are called, do preſcribe. And the third, when he or they, who are rightly called, do aſſume a power, though within the time preſcribed, that the law does not give; or turn that which the law does give, to an end different and contrary to that which is intended by it.—

The ſame courſe is juſtly uſed againſt a legal magiſtrate, who takes upon him to exerciſe a power which the law does not give; for in that reſpect he is a private man, "Quia, as Grotius ſays, eatenus non habet imperium," and may be reſtrained as well as any other, becauſe he is not ſet up to do what he liſts, but what the law appoints for the good of the people; and as he has no other power than what the law allows, ſo the ſame law limits and directs the exerciſe of that which he has.

Puffendorf's law of nature and nations L. 7. c. 8. §. 5 & 6. Barbeyrac's note on §. 6. When we ſpeak of a tyrant that may lawfully be dethroned, we do not mean by the people, the vile populace or rabble of the country, nor the cabal of a ſmall number of factious perſons; but the greater & more judicious part of the ſubjects of all ranks. Beſides the tyranny muſt be ſo notorious and evidently clear, as to leave no body any room to doubt of it, &c.— Now a prince may eaſily avoid making himſelf ſo univerſally ſuſpected and odious to his ſubjects: for as Mr. Locke ſays, in his treatiſe of civil government c. 18. §. 209. "It is as impoſſible for a governor, if he really means the good of the people, and the preſervation of them and the laws together, not to make them ſee and feel it; as it is for the father of a family, not to let his children ſee he loves and takes care of them." And therefore the general inſurrection of a whole nation does not deſerve the name of rebellion. We may ſee what Mr. Sidney ſays upon this ſubject in his diſcourſe concerning government c. 3. §. 36. Neither are ſubjects bound to ſtay till the prince has entirely finiſhed the chains which he is preparing for them, and has put it out of their power to oppoſe. 'Tis ſufficient that all the advances which he makes are manifeſtly tending to their oppreſſion, that he is marching boldly on to the ruin of the ſtate. In ſuch a caſe, ſays Mr. Locke admirably well, ubi ſupra §. 210. How can a man any more hinder himſelf from believing in his own mind, which way things are going, or from caſting about to ſave himſelf, than he could from believing the captain of the ſhip he was in, was carrying him and the reſt of his company to Algiers, when he found him always ſteering that courſe, though croſs winds, leaks in his ſhip, and want of men and proviſions, did often force him to turn his courſe another way for ſometime, which he ſteadily return'd to again, as ſoon as the winds, weather, and other circumſtances would let him." This chiefly takes place with reſpect to kings, whoſe power is limitted by fundamental laws.

"If it is objected, that the people being ignorant, and always diſcontented, to lay the foundation of government in the unſteady opinion & the uncertain humour of the people, is to expoſe it to certain ruin; the ſame author will anſwer you, that on the contrary, people are not ſo eaſily got out of their old forms as ſome are apt to ſuggeſt. England, for inſtance, notwithſtanding the many revolutions that have been ſeen in that kingdom, has always kept to its old legiſlative of king, lords and commons; and whatever provocations have made the crown to be taken from ſome of their princes heads, they never carried the people ſo far as to place it in another line. But 'twill be ſaid, this hypotheſis lays a ferment for frequent rebellion. No more, ſays Mr. Locke, than any other hypotheſis. For when the people are made miſerable, and find themſelves expoſed to the ill uſage of arbitrary power; cry up their governors as you will for ſons of Jupiter, let them be ſacred and divine, deſcended or authoriſed from heaven; give them out for whom or what you pleaſe, the ſame will happen. The people generally ill treated, and contrary to right, will be ready upon any occaſion to eaſe themſelves of a burden that ſits heavy upon them. (g. Such revolutions happen not upon every little miſmanagement in public affairs. Great miſtakes in the ruling part, many wrong and inconvenient laws, and all the ſlips of human frailty will be borne by the people, without mutiny and murmur. §. This power in the people of providing for their ſafety anew by a legiſlative, when their legiſlators have acted contrary to their truſt, by invading their property, is the beſt fence againſt rebellion, and the probableſt means to hinder it; for rebellion being an oppoſition, not the perſons, but authority, which is founded only in the conſtitutions and laws of the government; thoſe whoever they be, *who by force break through, and by force juſtify the violation of them, are truly and properly rebels.* For when men by entering into ſociety, and civil government, have excluded force, and introduced laws for the preſervation of property, peace and unity, among themſelves; thoſe who ſet up force again, in oppoſition to the laws, do rebellare, that is, do bring back again the ſtate of war, and are properly rebels, as the author ſhews. In the laſt place, he demonſtrates that there are alſo greater inconveniencies in allowing all to thoſe that govern, than in granting ſomething to the people. But it will be ſaid, that ill affected and factious men may ſpread among the people, and make them believe that the prince or legiſlative, act contrary to their truſt, when they only make uſe of their due prerogative. To this Mr. Locke anſwers, that the people however is to judge of all that; becauſe no body can better judge whether his truſtee or deputy acts well, and according to the truſt repoſed in him, than he who deputed him. He might make the like query, (ſays Mr. LeClark, from whom this extract is taken) and aſk, whether the people being oppreſſed by an authority which they ſet up, but for their own good, it is juſt, that thoſe who are veſted with this authority, and of which they are complaining, ſhould themſelves be judges of the complaints made againſt them? The greateſt flatterers of kings, dare not ſay, that the people are

‡ see Index; Vol. 1, under Stamp act & Tea act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. ‖ See list of Grievances, pa. 971. ¶ see Act, pa. 53, Vol. 1. ¶ see Indexes under Tea, Vol. 2, 3, & 4. ∨ see Vol. 2, on the revolution in england. ‡ see Index, under Tea destroyed. ¶ see Our Revolution, pa. 353, Vol. 1. (l) See pa. 54,

obliged to ſuffer abſolutely all their humours, how irregular ſoever they be; and therefore muſt confeſs, that when no regard is had to their complaints, the very foundations of ſociety are deſtroyed; the prince and people are in a ſtate of war with each other, like two independent ſtates that are doing themſelves juſtice, and acknowledge no perſon upon earth, who in a ſovereign manner, can determine the diſputes between them, &c.

If there is any thing in theſe quotations, which is applicable to the deſtruction of the tea, or any other branch of our ſubject, it is not my fault: I did not make it.—Surely Grotius, Puffendorf, Barbeyrac, Lock, Sidney, and LeClerk, are writers, of ſufficient weight, to put in the ſcale againſt the mercenary ſcriblers in New-York and Boſton, who have the unexampled impudence and folly, to call theſe which are revolution principles in queſtion, and to ground their arguments upon paſſive obedience as a corner ſtone.—What an opinion muſt theſe writers have of the principles of their patrons, the Lords Bute, Mansfield and North, when they hope to recommend themſelves by reviving that ſtupid doctrine, which has been infamous ſo many years.—Dr. Sachevarill himſelf tells us that his ſermons were burnt by the hands of the common hangman, by the order of the king, lords and commons, in order to fix an eternal and indelible brand of infamy on that doctrine.——

In the Gazette of January the 2d, Maſſachuſettenſis entertains you with an account of his own important ſelf. This is a ſubject which he has very much at heart, but it is of no conſequence to you or me, and therefore little need be ſaid of it: if he had ſuch a ſtand in the community, that he could have ſeen all the political manœuvres, it is plain he muſt have ſhut his eyes, or he never could have miſtaken ſo groſly, cauſes for effects, and effects for cauſes.

He undertakes to point out the principles and motives upon which the Blockade Act was made, which were according to him,—the deſtruction of the Eaſt-India Company's Tea.—He might have ſaid more properly the Miniſterial Tea: for ſuch it was, and the company are no loſers: they have received from the public treaſury compenſation for it.——

Then we are amuſed with a long diſcourſe about the nature of the Britiſh gverament, commerce, agriculture, arts, manufactures, regulations of trade, cuſtom-houſe officers, which as it has no relation to the ſubject, I ſhall paſs over.

The caſe is ſhortly this: The Eaſt-India company, by their contract with government, in their charter and ſtatute, are bound, in conſideration of their important profitable privileges, to pay to the public treaſury, a revenue, annually, of four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, ſo long as they can hold up their Dividends at twelve per cent. and no longer.

The miſtaken policy of the miniſtry, in obſtinately perſiſting in their claim of right to tax America, and refuſing to repeal the duty on Tea, with thoſe on glaſs, paper and paint, had induced all America, except a few merchants in Boſton, moſt of whom were cloſely connected with the junto, to refuſe to import Tea from Great Britain: the conſequence of which was a kind of ſtagnation in the affairs of the company, and an immenſe accumulation of tea in their ſtores, which they could not ſell. This, among other cauſes, contributed to affect their credit, and their Dividends were on the point of falling below twelve per cent, and conſequently the government was upon the point of loſing 400,000l. ſterling a year of revenue.—The company ſolicited the miniſtry to take off the duty in America: but they, adhering to their plan of taxing the colonies and eſtabliſhing a precedent, framed an act to enable the company to ſend their tea directly to America. This was admired as a maſter piece of policy.—It was tho't they would accompliſh four great purpoſes at once: eſtabliſh their precedent of taxing America; raiſe a large revenue there by the duties; ſave the credit of the company; and the 400,000l to the government.—The company however, were ſo little pleaſed with this, that there were great debates among the directors, whether they ſhould riſque it, which were finally determined by a majority of one only, and that one the chairman, being unwilling as it is ſaid to interfere in the diſpute between the miniſter and the colonies, and uncertain what the reſult would be: and this ſmall majority was not obtained, as it is ſaid, until a ſufficient intimation was given that the company ſhould not be loſers.

When theſe deſigns were made known, it appeared, that American politicians were not to be deceived! that their ſight was as quick and clear as the miniſter's, and that they were as ſteady to their purpoſe, as he was to his.—This was tho't by all the colonies, to be the preciſe point of time, when it became abſolutely neceſſary to make a ſtand.—If the tea ſhould be landed, it would be ſold; if ſold the duties would amount to a large ſum, which would be inſtantly applied to increaſe the friends and advocates for more duties, and to divide the people; and the company would get ſuch a footing, that no oppoſition afterwards could ever be effectual. And as ſoon as the duties on tea ſhould be eſtabliſhed, they would be ranked among poſt-office fees, and other precedents, and uſed as arguments, both of the right and expediency of laying on others, perhaps on all the neceſſaries, as well as conveniences and luxuries of life. The whole continent was united in the ſentiment, that all oppoſition to parliamentary taxation muſt be given up forever, if this critial moment was neglected. Accordingly, New York and Philadelphia determined that the ſhips ſhould be ſent back; and Charleſtown, that the tea ſhould be ſtored and locked up.—this was attended with no danger in that city, becauſe they are fully united in ſentiment and affection, and have no *Junto* to perplex them.—Boſton was under greater difficulties.—The Conſignees at New York and Philadelphia moſt readily reſigned. The Conſignees at Boſton, the children, couſins, and moſt intimate connections of governor Hutchinſon, refuſed.—I am very ſorry that I cannot ſtir a ſingle ſtep in developing the cauſes of my country's miſeries, without ſtumbling upon this gentleman. But ſo it is.—From the near relation and moſt intimate connection of the conſignees with him, there is great cauſe of jealouſy, if not a violent preſumption, that he was at the bottom of all this buſineſs, that he had plann'd it, in his confidential letters with Bernard, and both of them joined in ſuggeſting and recommending it to the miniſtry. Without this ſuppoſition, it is difficult to account for the obſtinacy with which the Conſignees refuſed to reſign, and the governor to let the veſſel go. However this might be, Boſton is the only place upon the continent, perhaps in the world, which ever breeds a ſpecies of miſanthropos, who will perſiſt in their ſchemes for their private intereſt, with ſuch obſtinacy, in oppoſition to the public good; diſoblige all their fellow-citizens for a little pelf, and make themſelves odious and infamous, when they might be reſpected and eſteemed. It muſt be ſaid, however, in vindication of the town, that this breed is ſpawned chiefly by the Junto. The Conſignees would not reſign; the cuſtom houſe refuſed clearances; governor Hutchinſon refuſed paſſes by the caſtle. The queſtion then was, with many, whether the governor, officers, & conſignees ſhould be compelled to ſend the ſhips hence? An army & navy was at hand, and bloodſhed was apprehended.—At laſt, when the continent, as well as the town and province, were waiting the iſſue of this deliberation with the utmoſt anxiety, a number of perſons, in the night, put them out of ſuſpenſe, by an oblation to Neptune.—I have heard ſome gentlemen ſay, "this was a very unjuſtifiable proceeding,"—— "that if they "had gone at noon-day, and in their ordinary habits, and drowned it in the face of the world, "it would have been a meritorious, a moſt glorious action: But to go in the night, and much "more in diſguiſe, they tho't very inexcuſeable.—

"The revenue was not the conſideration before parliament," ſays Maſſachuſettenſis. Let who will, believe him.—But if it was not, the danger to America was the ſame.—I take no notice of the idea of a monopoly.—If it had been only a monopoly, (tho' in this light it would have been a very great grievance) it would not have excited, nor in the opinion of any one juſtified the ſtep that was taken.—It was an attack upon a fundamental principle of the Conſtitution, and upon that ſuppoſition was reſiſted, after multitudes of petitions to no purpoſe, and becauſe there was no tribunal in the Conſtitution, from whence redreſs could have been obtained.

There is one paſſage ſo pretty, that I cannot refuſe myſelf the pleaſure of tranſcribing it.——"A ſmuggler and a whig are couſin germans, the offspring of two ſiſters, avarice and ambition. They had been playing into each other's hands a long time. The ſmuggler received protection from the whig, and he in his turn received ſupport from the ſmuggler. The illicit trader now demanded protection from his kinſman, and it would have been unnatural in him to have refuſed it; and beſide, an opportunity preſented of ſtrengthning his own intereſt."——

The wit, and the beauty of the ſtyle in this place, ſeem to have quite enraptured the lively juvenile imagination of this writer. The truth of the fact he never regards, any more than the juſtice of the ſentiment.—Some years ago, the ſmugglers might be pretty equally divided between the whigs and the tories: Since that time, they have almoſt all married into the tory families, for the ſake of diſpenſations and indulgencies.—If I were to let myſelf into ſecret hiſtory, I could tell very diverting ſtories of ſmuggling tories in New York and Boſton.—Maſſachuſettenſis is quarrelling with ſome of his beſt friends—Let him learn more diſcretion.

We are then told that the conſignees offered to ſtore the tea, under the care of the ſelectmen, or a committee of the town. This expedient might have anſwered, if none of the junto, nor any of their connections had been in Boſton.—But is it a wonder, that the ſelectmen declined accepting ſuch a depoſit? They ſuppoſed they ſhould be anſwerable, and no body doubted that tories might be found who would not ſcruple to ſet fire to the ſtore, in order to make them liable.—Beſides if the tea was landed, though only to be ſtored, the duty muſt be paid, which it was tho't was giving up the point.

Another conſideration which had great weight, was, the other colonies were grown jealous of Boſton, and tho't it already deficient in point of punctuality, againſt the dutied articles: and if the tea was once ſtored, artifices might be uſed, if not violence, to diſperſe it abroad. But if through the continual vigilance and activity of the committee and the people, thro' a whole winter, this ſhould be prevented; yet one thing was certain, that the tories would write to the other colonies and to England, thouſands of falſhoods concerning it, in order to induce the miniſtry to perſevere, and to ſow jealouſies and create diviſions among the colonies.

Our acute logician then undertakes to prove the deſtruction of the tea unjuſtifiable, even upon the principle of the whigs, that the duty was unconſtitutional.—The only argument he uſes is this: that "unleſs we purchaſe the tea, we ſhall never pay the duty."—This argument is ſo frivolous, and has been ſo often confuted and expoſed, that if the party had any other, I think they would relinquiſh this.—Where will it carry us?—If a duty was laid upon our horſes, we may walk;—if upon our butchers meat, we may live upon the produce of the dairy;—and if that ſhould be taxed, we may ſubſiſt as well as our fellow ſlaves in Ireland, upon ſpaniſh potatoes and cold water.—If a thouſand pounds was laid upon the birth of every child, if children are not begotten, none will be born;—if, upon every marriage, no duties will be paid, if all the young gentlemen and ladies agree to live batchellors and maidens.——

In order to form a rational judgment of the quality of this tranſaction, and determine whether it was good or evil, we muſt go to the bottom of this great controverſy.—If parliament has a right to tax us, and legiſlate for us, in all caſes, the deſtruction of the tea was unjuſtifiable; but if the people of America are right in their principle, that parliament has no ſuch right, that the act of parliament is null and void, and it is lawful to oppoſe and reſiſt it, the queſtion then is, whether the deſtruction was neceſſary? for every principle of reaſon, juſtice and prudence, in ſuch caſes, demands that the leaſt miſchief ſhall be done; the leaſt evil among a number ſhall always be preferred.

All men are convinced that it was impracticable to return it, and rendered ſo by Mr. Hutchinſon and the Boſton conſignees. Whether to have ſtored it would have anſwered the end, or been a leſs miſchief than drowning it, I ſhall leave to the judgment of the public. The other colonies, it ſeems, have no ſcruples about it, for we find that whenever tea arrives in any of them, whether from the Eaſt-India company, or any other quarter, it never fails to ſhare the fate of that in Boſton. All men will agree that ſuch ſteps ought not to be taken, but in caſe of abſolute neceſſity, and that ſuch neceſſity muſt be very clear.—But moſt people in America now think the deſtruction of the Boſton tea, was abſolutely neceſſary, and therefore right and juſt.—It is very true, they ſay, if the whole people had been united in ſentiment, and equally ſtable in their reſolutions, not to buy or drink it, there might have been a reaſon for preſerving it; but the people here were not ſo virtuous or ſo happy. The Britiſh miniſtry had plundered the people by illegal taxes, and applied the money in ſalaries and penſions, by which devices, they had inſidiouſly attached to their party, no inconſiderable number of perſons, ſome of whom were of family, fortune and influence, tho' many of them were of deſperate fortunes, each of whom, however, had his circle of friends, connections and dependants, who were determined to drink tea, both as evidence of their ſervility to adminiſtration, and their contempt and hatred of the people. Theſe it was impoſſible to reſtrain without violence, perhaps bloodſhed, certainly without hazarding more than the tea was worth. To this tribe of the *wicked*, they ſay, muſt be added another, perhaps more numerous, of the *weak*; who never could be brought to think of the conſequences of their actions, but would gratify their appetites, if they could come at the means. What numbers are there in every community, who have no providence, or prudence in their private affairs, but will go on indulging the preſent appetite, prejudice, or paſſion, to the ruin of their eſtates and families, as well as their own health and characters! how much larger is the number of thoſe who have no foreſight for the public, or conſider

(5) see Consignees, pa. 497. (6) see Indexes, under Hutchinson. see Indexes, under Gov.r Barnard. (7) see Index, under Troops & Men of War. (8) see Our Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. (9) see Indexes under Resolves, Vol. 2, 83, & 4. (10) see Index, under Commissioners of Customs. Gov.r Hutchinson. Sunmora. Judges. Pensions &c.

See Index, under destruction of Tea, & See the forgoing pages. See Indexes, under their names. Jonathan Sewall. See Act, pa. 499. (1) vid declaratory Act, pa. 524. See Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. pa. 9. Vol. 2. (2) see pa. 133, Vol. 3. see Index, under Merchants, vol. 2, & 3. — see their names, pa. 120–203. vol. 3. see Junto, pa. 655, 669, 670. (3) See pa. 279. see list of Grievances pa. [illegible] see [illegible]

675 (21) see Index, under recantations (22) see, pa. 549, 554

ration of the freedom of poſterity? Such an abſtinence from the tea, as would have avoided the eſtabliſhment of a precedent, depended on the unanimity of the people, a felicity that was unattainable. Muſt the wiſe, the virtuous and worthy part of the community, who conſtituted a very great majority, ſurrender their liberty, and involve their poſterity in miſery, in complaiſance to a deteſtable, tho' ſmall party of knaves, and a deſpicable, tho' more numerous company of fools?——

If Boſton could have been treated like other places, like New York and Philadelphia, the tea might have gone home from thence as it did from thoſe cities. That inveterate, deſperate junto, to whom we owe all our calamities, were determined to hurt us in this, as in all other caſes as much as they could. It is to be hoped they will one day repent and be forgiven, but it is very hard to forgive without repentance.—When the news of this event arrived in England, it excited ſuch paſſions in the miniſter as nothing could reſtrain; his reſentment was inkindled into revenge, rage, & madneſs; his veracity was piqued, as his maſter piece of policy, proved but a bubble: The bantling was the fruit of a favourite amour, and no wonder that his natural affection was touched when he ſaw it diſpatched before his eyes.—His grief and ingenuity, if he had any, were affected at the thought that he had miſſed the Eaſt India company, ſo much nearer to deſtruction, and that he had rendered the breach between the kingdom and the colonies almoſt irreconcileable: his ſhame was excited becauſe oppoſition had gained a triumph over him, and the three kingdoms were laughing at him for his obſtinacy and his blunders: inſtead of relieving the company he had haſtened its ruin: inſtead of eſtabliſhing the abſolute and unlimited ſovereignty of parliament over the colonies, he had excited a more deciſive denial of it, and reſiſtance to it. An election drew nigh and he dreaded the reſentment even of the corrupted electors.

In this ſtate of mind bordering on deſpair, he determines to ſtrike a bold ſtroke. Bernard was near and did not fail to embrace the opportunity, to puſh the old ſyſtems of the junto.—By attacking all the colonies together, by the ſtamp-act, and the paint and glaſs act, they had been defeated. The charter conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, had contributed greatly to both theſe defeats. —Their repreſentatives were too numerous, and too frequently elected, to be corrupted: their people had been uſed to conſider public affairs in their town-meetings: their councellors were not abſolutely at the nod of a miniſter or governor, but were once a year equally dependent on the governor and the two houſes.—Their grand jurors were elective by the people, their petit jurors were returned merely by lot.—Bernard and the junto rightly judged that by this conſtitution the people had a check, on every branch of power, and therefore as long as it laſted, parliamentary taxations, &c. could never be inforced.

Bernard publiſhes his ſelect letters, and his principles of polity: his ſon writes in defence of the Quebec bill: hireling garretteers were employed to ſcribble millions of lyes againſt us, in pamphlets and news papers: and ſetters employed in the coffee houſes, to challenge or knock down all the advocates for the poor Maſſachuſetts. —It was now determined, inſtead of attacking the colonies together, tho' they had been all equally oppoſed to the plans of the miniſtry, and the claims of parliament, and therefore upon miniſterial principles equally guilty, to handle them one by one; and to begin with Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts. The deſtruction of the tea was a fine event for ſcribblers and ſpeechifyers to declaim upon; and there was an hereditary hatred of New-England, in the minds of many in England, on account of their non conforming principles.— It was likewiſe thought there was a ſimilar jealouſy and animoſity in the other colonies againſt New England; that they would therefore certainly deſert her; that ſhe would be intimidated and ſubmit; and then the miniſter among his own friends, would acquire immortal honour, as the moſt able, ſkilfull and undaunted ſtateſman of the age.

The port bill, charter bill, murder bill, Quebec bill, making all together ſuch a frightful ſyſtem, as would have terrified any people, who did not prefer liberty to life, were all concerted at once: but all this art and violence have not ſucceeded. This people under great trials and dangers, have diſcovered great abilities and virtues, and that nothing is ſo terrible to them as the loſs of their liberties. If theſe arts and violences are perſiſted in, and ſtill greater concerted, and carried on againſt them, the world will ſee that their fortitude, patience and magnanimity will riſe in proportion.

"Had Cromwell," ſays our what I ſhall call him? "had the guidance of the national ire, your proud capital had been levell'd with the duſt." Is it any breach of charity to ſuppoſe that ſuch an event as this, would have been a gratification to this writer? can we otherwiſe account for his indulging himſelf in a thought ſo diabolical? Will he ſet up Cromwell as a model for his deified lords, Bute, Mansfield and North? If he ſhould, there is nothing in the whole hiſtory of him ſo cruel as this. All his conduct in Ireland, as exceptionable as any part of his whole life, affords nothing that can give the leaſt probability to the idea of this writer.— The rebellion in Ireland, was moſt obſtinate, and of many years duration; 100000 proteſtants had been murdered in a day, in cold blood, by papiſts, & therefore Cromwell might plead ſome excuſe, that cruel ſeverities were neceſſary, in order to reſtore any peace to that kingdom: But all this will not juſtify him; for as has been obſerved by an hiſtorian, upon his conduct in this inſtance, "men are not to diveſt themſelves of humanity, and turn themſelves into devils, becauſe policy may ſuggeſt that they will ſucceed better as devils than as men"! But is there any parity or ſimilitude between a rebellion of a dozen years ſtanding, in which many battles had been fought, many thouſands fallen in war, and 100,000 maſſacred in a day; and the drowning three cargoes of tea? To what ſtrains of malevolence, to what flights of diabolical fury, is not tory rage capable of tranſporting men!

"The whigs ſaw their ruin connected with a compliance with the terms of opening the Port." —They ſaw the ruin of their country connected with ſuch a compliance, and their own involved in it: But they might have eaſily voted a compliance, for they were undoubtedly a vaſt majority, and have enjoyed the eſteem and affection of their fellow ſlaves to their laſt hours: Several of them could have paid for the Tea, and never have felt the loſs. They knew they muſt ſuffer, vaſtly more, than the Tea was worth, but they thought they acted for America & poſterity; and, that they ought not to take ſuch a ſtep without the advice of the colonies.—They have declared our cauſe their own—that they never will ſubmit to a precedent in any part of the united colonies, by which Parliament may take away Wharves and other lawful eſtates, or demoliſh Charters; for if they do, they have a moral certainty that in the courſe of a few years, every right of Americans will be taken away, and governors and councils, holding at the will of a Miniſter, will be the only legiſlatives, in the colonies.

A pompous account of the addreſſors of Mr. Hutchinſon, then follows.—They conſiſted of his relations, his fellow labourers in the tory vineyard, and perſons whom he had raiſed in the courſe of four adminiſtrations, Shirley's, Pownal's, Bernard's and his own, to places in the province.—Conſidering the induſtry that was uſed, and the vaſt number of perſons in the province, who had received commiſſions under government upon his recommendation, the ſmall number of ſubſcribers that was obtained, is among a thouſand demonſtrations of the unanimity of this people. If it had been thought worth while to have procured a remonſtrance againſt him, fifty thouſand ſubſcribers might have been eaſily found.—Several gentlemen of property were among theſe addreſſers, and ſome of fair character, but their acquaintance and friendſhips lay among the junto and their ſubalterns entirely. Beſides did theſe addreſſers approve the policy or juſtice of any one of the bills, which were paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament? Did they acknowledge the unlimited authority of parliament? The Middleſex magiſtrates remonſtrated againſt taxation: But they were flattered with hopes, that Mr. Hutchinſon would get the port-bill, &c. repealed, that is, that he would have undone all, which every body but themſelves knew he has been doing theſe fifteen years.

"But theſe patriotic endeavours, were defeated." By what?—"By an invention of the fertile brain of one of our party agents, called a committee of correſpondence. *This is the fouleſt, ſubtleſt and moſt venemous ſerpent that ever iſſued from the eggs of ſedition.*"

I ſhould rather call it, the *Ichneumon*, a very induſtrious, active, and uſeful animal, which was worſhipped in Ægypt as a divinity, becauſe it defended their country from the ravages of the crocodiles. It was the whole occupation of this little creature to deſtroy thoſe wily and ravenous monſters. It cruſhed their eggs, wherever they laid them, and with a wonderful addreſs and courage, would leap into their mouths, penetrate their entrails, and never leave until it deſtroyed them.—

If the honor of this invention is due to the gentleman, who is generally underſtood by the "party agent" of Maſſachuſettenſis, it belongs to one, to whom America has erected a ſtatue in her heart, for his integrity, fortitude and perſeverance in her cauſe. That the invention itſelf is very uſeful and important, is ſufficiently clear, from the unlimited wrath of the tories againſt it, and from the gall which this writer diſcharges upon it.— Almoſt all mankind have loſt their liberties, thro' ignorance, inattention and diſunion. Theſe committees are admirably calculated to diffuſe knowledge, to communicate intelligence, and promote unanimity. If the high whigs are generally of ſuch committees, it is becauſe the freeholders who chooſe them, are ſuch; and therefore prefer their peers. The tories, high or low, if they can make intereſt enough among the people may get themſelves choſen, and promote the great cauſe of parliamentary revenues, and the other ſublime doctrines and myſteries of toryiſm. That theſe committees think themſelves "amenable to none," is falſe; for there is not a man upon any one of them, who does not acknowledge himſelf to hold his place, at the pleaſure of his conſtituents, and to be accountable to them, whenever they demand it. If the committee of the town of Boſton, was appointed for a ſpecial purpoſe at firſt, their commiſſion has been renewed from time to time; they have been frequently thanked by the town for their vigilance, activity and diſintereſted labours in the public ſervice. Their doings have been laid before the town and approved of by it. The malice of the tories has ſeveral times ſwelled upon their boſoms, and broke out into the moſt intemperate and illiberal invectives againſt it: but all in vain. It has only ſerved to ſhew the impotence of the tories, and increaſe the importance of the committee.

Theſe committees cannot be too religiouſly careful of the exact truth of the intelligence they receive or convey; nor too anxious for the rectitude and purity of the meaſures they propoſe or adopt: they ſhould be very ſure that they do no injury to any man's perſon, property or character: and they are generally perſons of ſuch worth, that I have no doubt of their attention to theſe rules; and therefore that the reproaches of this writer are mere ſlanders.

If we recollect how many ſtates have loſt their liberties, merely from want of communication with each other, and union among themſelves, we ſhall think that theſe committees may be intended by providence to accompliſh great events. What the eloquence and talents of negociation of Demoſthenes himſelf could not effect, among the ſtates of Greece, might have been effected by ſo ſimple a device. Caſtile, Arragon, Valencia, Majorca, &c. all complained of oppreſſion under Charles the fifth, flew out into tranſports of rage, and took arms againſt him.—But they never conſulted or communicated with each other.——They reſiſted ſeparately, and were ſeparately ſubdued. Had Don Juan Padilla, or his wife, have been poſſeſſed of the genius to invent a committee of correſpondence, perhaps the liberties of the Spaniſh nation might have remained to this hour, without any neceſſity to have had recourſe to arms.—Hear the opinion of Dr. Robertſon. "While the ſpirit "of diſaffection was ſo general among the Spani- "ards, and ſo many cauſes concurred in precipi- "tating them into ſuch violent meaſures, in order "to obtain the redreſs of their grievances, it may "appear ſtrange that the male-contents in the "different kingdoms ſhould have carried on their "operations without any mutual concert, or even "any intercourſe with each other. By uniting "their councils and arms, they might have acted "both with greater force, and with more effect. "The appearance of a national confederacy "would have rendered it no leſs reſpectable "among the people, than formidable to the "crown; and the emperor, unable to reſiſt ſuch "a combination, muſt have complied with any "terms which the members of it thought fit to "preſcribe."

That it is owing to thoſe committees that ſo many perſons have been found to recant and reſign, and ſo many others to fly to the army, is a miſtake, for the ſame things would have taken place, if ſuch a committee had never been in being, and ſuch perſons would probably have met with much rougher uſage.——This writer aſks, "have not theſe perſons as good a right to think and act for themſelves as the whigs?"—I anſwer yes: But if any man, whig or tory ſhall take it into his head to think for himſelf, that he has a right to take my property, without my conſent, however tender I may be of the right of private judgment and the freedom of thought, this is a point in which I ſhall be very likely to differ from him, and to think for myſelf that I have a right to reſiſt him.—If any man ſhould think, ever ſo conſcienciouſly that the roman catholic religion is better than the proteſtant, or that the French government is preferable to the Britiſh conſtitution in his purity; Proteſtants and Britons, will not be ſo tender of that man's conſcience as to ſuffer him to introduce his favorite religion and government. So the well bred gentlemen who are ſo polite as to think, that the charter conſtitution of this province, ought to be aboliſhed, and another introduced wholly at the will of a miniſter or the crown; or that our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution is bad, and high church ought to come in, few people will be ſo tender of theſe conſciences or com-

(6) see Bill, page 499. (7) see page 532. (8) see page 509. (9) pa. 559. (10) see Boston sufferings, page 541 & 596 (11) Jonathan Sewall. (12) see Indexes, under their names. (13) see Index, under Towns, Countys, assembl. Congress, resolves, &c. &c. (14) see Index, under addressors. (15) see Index, under Hutchinson. (16) see Index, under their names (17) see when they were first chose, & y. names, page 177. (18) Sam Adams. (19) see Index, under Towns. (20) see Index, under Committee of Correspondence.

See Tea act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. See Index, under Tea. See Junto, pa. 655, 669, 670. See Index, Tea destroyed. See list of Grievances, pa. 971. See declaratory Act, pa. 524. See Indexes, under Barnard. See Index, under Stamp act, Vol. 1. (1) See the Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. See the list every May, or June in all these Volumes. See Indexes, Vol. 1, 2, 3, & 4, under Towns. (2) see pa. 655, 658 (4) see the Bill, pa. 559. (5) see Indexes, under Towns.

plaiſant to ſuch polite taſte, as to ſuffer the one or the other to be eſtabliſhed.—There are certain prejudices among the people, ſo ſtrong, as to be irreſiſtible. Reaſoning is vain, & oppoſition idle. For example, there are certain popular maxims and precepts, call'd the ten commandments.—Suppoſe a number of fine gentlemen, ſuperior to the prejudices of education, ſhould diſcover that theſe were made for the common people, & are too illiberal for gentlemen of refined taſte to obſerve, and accordingly ſhould engage in ſecret confidential correſpondences to procure an act of parliament, to aboliſh the whole decalogue, or to exempt them from all obligation to obſerve it; if they ſhould ſucceed, and their letters be detected, ſuch is the force of prejudice, and deep habits among the lower ſort of people, that it is much to be queſtioned, whether thoſe refined genius's would be allowed to enjoy themſelves in the latitude of their ſentiments. —I once knew a man, who had ſtudied Jacob Beckman and other myſtic's, until he conſcienciouſly thought the millennium commenced, and all human authority at an end; that the ſaints only had a right to property; and to take from ſinners any thing they wanted.—In this perſuaſion, he very honeſtly ſtole a horſe.—Mankind pitied the poor man's infirmity, but thought it however their duty to confine him that he might ſteal no more.——

The freedom of thinking was never yet extended in any country ſo far, as the utter ſubverſion of all religion and morality; nor as the abolition of the laws and conſtitution of the country.

But "are not theſe perſons as cloſely connected with the intereſt of their country as the whigs?" I anſwer, they are not: they have found an intereſt in oppoſition to that of their country, and are making themſelves rich and their families illuſtrious, by depreſſing and deſtroying their country. x—But "do not their former lives and converſations appear to have been regulated by principles as much as thoſe of the whigs?"—A few of them, it muſt be acknowledged, untill ſeduced by the bewitching charms of wealth and power, appeared to be men of principle. But taking the Whigs and Tories on an average, the balance of principle, as well as genius, learning, wit and wealth, is infinitely in favour of the former. As to ſome of theſe fugitives, || they are known to be men of no principles at all in religion, morals or goverment.

But the "policy" is queſtioned, and you are aſked if you expect to make converts by it?—As to the policy or impolicy of it, I have nothing to ſay: but we don't expect to make converts of moſt of thoſe perſons by any means whatever, as long as they have any hopes that the miniſtry will place and penſion them.—The inſtant theſe hopes are extinguiſhed, we all know they will be converted of courſe. Converts from places and penſions are only to be made by places and penſions, all other reaſoning is idle; theſe are the *Penultima Ratio* of the Tories, as field pieces are the *ultima*.

That we are not "unanimous is certain"—But there are nineteen on one ſide to one on the other, through the province.—And ninety nine out of an hundred of the remaining twentieth part can be fairly ſhewn to have ſome ſiniſter private view, to induce him to profeſs his opinion. &

Then we are threatened high, that "this is a changeable world, and times rolling wheel may e'er long bring them uppermoſt, and in that caſe we ſhould not wiſh to have them fraught with reſentment."

To all this we anſwer, without ceremony, that they always have been uppermoſt in every reſpect, excepting only the eſteem & affection of the people; that they always have been fraught with reſentment (even their cunning and policy have not reſtrained them) and we know they always will be.—That they have indulged their reſentment and malice, in every inſtance in which they had power to do it: and we know that their revenge will never have any other limits than their power.

Then this conſiſtent writer, begins to flatter the people, "he appeals to their good ſenſe, he knows they have it."—The ſame people, whom he has ſo many times repreſented as mad and fooliſh.

"I know you are loyal and friends to good order"—This is the ſame people that in the whole courſe of his writings, he has repreſented as continuing for ten years together in a continual ſtate of diſorder, demoliſhing the Chair, Board Supreme Court, and encouraging all ſorts of riots, inſurrections, treaſon and rebellion.—Such are the ſhifts to which a man is driven when he aims at carrying a point not at diſcovering truth.

The people are then told that "they have been inſidiouſly taught to believe that Great Britain is rapacious, cruel and vindictive, and envies us the inheritance purchaſed by the ſweat and blood of our anceſtors." The people do not believe this—they will not believe it: On the contrary, they believe if it was not for ſcandals conſtantly tranſmitted from this province by the Tories, the nation would redreſs our grievances.‡—Nay as little as they reverence the Miniſtry, they even believe that the Lords North, Mansfield and Bute, would relieve them, and would have done it long ago, if they had known the truth.—The moment this is done "long live our gracious king and happineſs to Britain," will reſound from one end of the province to the other: but it requires a very little foreſight to determine, that no other plan of governing the province and the colonies, will ever reſtore a harmony between the two countries, but deſiſting from the plan (1) of taxing them and interfering with their internal concerns, and returning to that ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, which nature dictated, and experience for one hundred and fifty years found uſeful.

NOVANGLUS.

vid pa. 68[illegible] (*To be continued.*)

American Manufacture.

ENOCH BROWN,

Begs Leave reſpectfully to inform the Public,
That he has for SALE, at his Store on Boſton Neck,

A large aſſortment of Sagathies, Duroys, fine double and ſingle Camblets, Calemancoes, Sergedenim, excellent for Breeches, fine Shalloons, courſe Coatings, &c. &c. all which were Manufactured in this Province, and are equal in quality to any, and ſuperior to moſt imported from England, and much cheaper than can be procured from any part of Europe. He has alſo,

An aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, manufactured at Philadelphia, and which he will ſell extremely cheap, among which are Decanters from a half Pint to a Gallon; Tumblers of all ſizes, beſt double Flint Wine Glaſſes, Cruets, Salts, Mugs, Cans; Jelly, Sullabub, Cream and Muſtard Pots, Ink Glaſſes, Smelling Bottles, &c. Likewiſe,

A general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, among which are fine, midling and low Priz'd Broad Cloaths, 8, 9, and 10 quarter Roſe Blankets; a large aſſortment of fine printed Linnens, ſome very fine; Cottons, Chintzes, Patches, Cotton and Linnen, and low prized Callicoes; middling and low-prized yard wide Iriſh Linnens, &c. &c. &c.

☞ As he is determined to quit Buſineſs very ſoon, unleſs the Times mend, he will ſell his Goods extremely cheap indeed.

IRISH LINNENS.

TO be ſold at WILLIAM SCOTT's Iriſh Linnen Store, in Ann-Street, Boſton——Linneus of all widths and prices, table cloths, dipers, ſheetings, huckabuck, dowlaſs, cambricks, lawns, &c. A variety of plain, ſtriped and check muſlinas, beſt all grey muffs with or without tippets, bone blond and thrilly laces, nice edging for ruffles, dutch laces, ſome very nice red green and blue Morocco ſhoes, Engliſh ruſſel ditto, clogs and galloſhoes, cape velvets, ſuperfine ſcarlet white buff and claret coloured broad cloths, ſecond cloths ſame colours, ſcarlet blue claret mixed and white 7-4 knapt ditto, lamb ſkins, beaver coatings, ratteens, baizes, &c. gilt trunks, durants, camblets, cambleteens, millinets, grizets; &c. white grey and marble ſilk, ſilk and worſted, ſilk and cotton, patent ribbed worſted hoſe, thread and cotton do. quilting worſteds and crewels, a fine aſſortment of ducapes, plain and changeable luteſtrings, ſome nice grey and ploom ditto, India taffaties, ſilks and ſattins for cloaks of all prices, green roſe & hair colour'd damaſks, Scotch carpets ſome very large, a variety of faſhionable ribbons, women and childrens ſtays, pins, checks, callicoes, bengalls, &c. together with many other Engliſh India and Scotch Goods, conſiſting of too great a multiplicity to be enumerated in a public advertiſement.

The celebrated Eſſence of Pearl and Pearl Dentifrice for the Whitening and Preſervation of the Teeth and Gums, invented by Doctor Hemmitt, Dentiſt to her Majeſty, with proper Bruſhes and Directions; Patent Cakes for making Liquid ſhining Blacking for Shoes, Boots and Leather Bottom Chairs, on reaſonable Terms for Caſh only.

John Kneeland,

Hereby informs the Public, that he has removed from Green's Wharf, to a Store, next Northward to Mr. Benjamin Andrews, near the Eaſt End of Faneuil Hall Market, where he has for ſale,

Loaf and Brown Sugar, New Flour, New Rice Raiſins, Weſt-India and New England Rum, Brandy, Chocolate warranted pure and of full Weight, Coffee, a Quantity of Logwood, &c. &c. Alſo,

A ſmall aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, conſiſting of Ratteens, Coatings, Lambſkins, Cambricks and Lawns, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Cod Lines Horn Combs, Cutteo Knives, &c. &c. All which he is determined to ſell very cheap for Caſh by Wholeſale or Retail, and the ſmalleſt Favors thankfully acknowledged.

Samuel Abbot

Hereby informs the Public, That he has removed from the Store he lately occupied on Green's Wharfe, to Mr. John Kneeland's Store, next Northward of Mr. Benjamin Andrews, near the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market,—where all Perſons indebted to him or the late Copartnerſhip of Samuel Abbot and Company, are deſired to call upon him for an immediate Settlement.

Hannah Watts, Widow of the late John Watts, Maltſter, deceas'd, hereby informs the Public, That ſhe carries on the ſaid Buſineſs as uſual; where all Perſons who ſend Hams, &c. to Smoke, may depend upon having the greateſt Care taken of them.

TO BE SOLD

West-India and New-England Rum, Anniſeed, Clove, Pennyroyal and Cinnamon Water, Geneva by Wholeſale and Retail, By

JOSEPH HALL,

At his Shop in Cole Lane, alſo Liſbon Wine per the Caſk, and Molaſſes by the Barrel and Keg.

LISBON Salt, Bar-Iron, Caſt Iron Stoves, Pots, Kettles, Dogs, Skillets and Iron Plates, Nova-Scotia Grindſtones, Philadelphia Bread, &c.

TO BE SOLD

By BENJAMIN ANDREWS,

oppoſite Eaſt-End of the Market.

The Eſtate of William Molineaux late of Boſton, Merchant, deceaſed, being rendered Inſolvent and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts, the Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, GIVE NOTICE, That they ſhall attend ſaid Service, at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in Boſton on the firſt Tueſdays in the ſix following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boſton, January 20, 1775.

VELVET CORKS.

Choice Velvet Corks, by the Quantity, or Single Groce, to be ſold by

Samuel Eliot,

At his Shop, near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market,
Where may be alſo had,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods & Hard Ware
At very low Rates.

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.

Juſt Imported from New-York,
And to be Sold at Warehouſe No. 5, on Long Wharf,
A few Barrels choice Newtown Pippins,
LIKEWISE,
Sperma Ceti Candles, Indigo, Powder, and Brown Sugars, Sterling Madeira Wine neat as Imported from Madeira, West India Rum, Brandy, White Beans, Pig Iron, Anchors of moſt Sizes, &c. &c.

Roſanna Maxwell,

Next door to the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, and oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in King-ſtreet, Boſton, Offers on very reaſonable Terms.

CHOICE Cane and Jamaica Spirits, Weſt India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Dr. Steven's, Cinnamon, Anniſeed and Clove Water, Cherry Rum, Liſbon, Madeira, Port, Fayal, Teneriffe, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molaſſes, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Engliſh and Rhode-Iſland Cheeſes, Dumb Fiſh, Flour, Lamp Oyl, Rice, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Hard Soap, Starch, Snuff, Tobaco, Cream coloured Ware, Muſtard, Indigo, different ſorts of Glaſs Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had a number of empty Wine Pipes and Quarter Caſks, which will be ſold at a very low Price for Caſh.

☞ Said MAXWELL has to ſell Claret Wine by the Hogſhead, Quarter Caſk, or Dozen, Together with other Articles not here mentioned.

JOSEPH PEIRCE,

At his Shop oppoſite the Weſt End of the Town-Houſe in Boſton——*Has for Sale*——
GENUINE TURLINGTON'S BALSAM OF LIFE——STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR——Patent Cake Blacking for Shoes, &c.——
DUTCH LACES, (remarkably cheap) neat ſpotted Velvets—Tabereen Cords—Royall Ribs—Corduroy, green, crimſon and blue Cape Velvets—Plain Broad Cloths, Lambſkins, Iriſh Linens, Checks—Hoſiery, Womens Pattens, China Ware, Writing Paper, Oznabrigs, Ravens Duck, with a great Variety of other Articles, all which he will on very cheap Terms for ☞ Ready Money.

TO BE LETT.

The whole or Part of a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, as may beſt ſuit. Inquire of ADAM COLSON, a little to the Southward of Liberty-Tree, who has for Sale a Quantity of choice Leather dreſt ſuitable for Slings, Stroups, Belts, &c. As he has lately obſerv'd through the Towns in the Country very great Preparations are making in Order to defend themſelves againſt the Indians; and that ſome Regiments were not compleat for want of Belts, he takes this Opportunity to inform the Publick, that they may be ſupply'd by ſaid COLSON at a reaſonable Rate.

Sea-Coal

Very ſuitable for Smiths uſe, to be Sold cheap on Board the Brig Sea Nymph, Capt. Paddock, at the Long Wharf, inquire at *Bethune* and *Prince's* Store in King-Street. Where is alſo to be had,
Malaga Wine, new Raiſins in Caſks & Jarrs, Quart Bottles, and a large Aſſortment of Iriſh Linnens.

Boſton, January 23, 1775.

Boſton: Printed, by EDES & GILL

x see the junto, pa. 655—669. 670 || Those who fled to Boston, & see our unanimity, index, under Towns, Co[illegible] Assemblies, Congress Continental & Provincial resolves, &c. &c. × Jonathan Sewall. ‡ see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & vid Indexes under their names, & see Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1 — Molasses Act, pa. 9[illegible] Vol. 2. (1) see declaratory Act, pa. 521.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boſton-Gazette*, &c. of *February* 27, 1775. [No. 1037.]

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *Cambridge, Feb.* 15 1775.

WHEREAS the Practice of Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, in going from Town to Town, ſelling Eaſt India Goods and Teas, and various ſorts of European Manufactures, in direct Oppoſition to the good and wholeſome Law of this Province, whereby they are liable to the Forfeiture of all their Goods, beſides being ſubjected to the Penalty of Twenty Pounds, does manifeſtly tend to interrupt and defeat the Meaſures neceſſary to recover and ſecure the Rights and Liberties of the Inhabitants of theſe Colonies: And whereas the Law relating to Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, cannot at preſent be effectually carried into Execution.

It is therefore hereby earneſtly recommended to the Committees of Inſpection for the ſeveral Towns and Diſtricts in this Province, that they be very vigilant and induſtrious, to diſcover and find out, when any Pedlars and Petty Chapmen, ſhall come into their reſpective Towns and Diſtricts, and that the ſaid Committees whenever they ſhall find out that any Pedlar or Petty Chapman ſhall be in the Town or Diſtrict, for which ſuch Committee is appointed, that ſuch Committee (without fail, make a thorough and careful Search and Examination of the Packs and Baggages, and all the Goods, Wares and Merchandizes of ſuch Pedlar and Petty Chapmen; and in caſe ſuch Committee ſhall find any India Teas or European Manufactures in the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Pedlar or Petty-Chapmen, it is farther recommended to ſuch Committee, to prevent by all reaſonable Means, ſuch Pedlar and Petty Chapman, from vending any ſuch Teas and Manufactures. And it is hereby recommended to the Inhabitants of this Province not to trade with ſuch Pedlars and Petty-Chapmen for any Article whatever.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true Extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

In Provincial Congreſs, Cambridge, *Feb.* 15th, 1775.

Voted, THAT the Congreſs do highly approve of the Vigilance and Activity of the Select-Men, and Committees of Correſpondence, for the ſeveral Towns of Plymouth, Kingſton, Duxbury, Pembroke, Hanover and Scituate, in detecting the Falſhoods and malicious Artifices of certain Perſons belonging to Marſhfield and Scituate, not reſpectable either in their Numbers or their Characters; who are with great reaſon ſuppoſed to have been the Perſons who prevailed upon General Gage, to take the imprudent Step of ſending a Number of the King's Troops into Marſhfield, under pretence of protecting them, whereby great and juſt offence has been given to the good People of this Province; as very fatal Conſequences muſt have ariſen therefrom, if the ſame malevolent Spirit which ſeems to have influenced them, had actuated the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Towns; or if the ſame Indiſcretion which betrayed the General into the unwarrantable Meaſure of ſending Troops, had led the People to deſtroy them. see pa. 689.

Voted, That the Congreſs do earneſtly recommend it to the Select-Men and Committees of Correſpondence, in the ſeveral Towns of Plymouth, Kingſton, Duxbury, Pembroke, Hanover and Scituate, ſteadily to perſevere in the ſame Line of Conduct, which has in this inſtance ſo juſtly intitled them to the Eſteem of their Fellow Countrymen, and to keep a watchful Eye upon the Behaviour of thoſe who are aiming at the Deſtruction of our Liberties.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congreſs, ◊

see address pa. 682 JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true Extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

In Provincial Congreſs, Cambridge, *Feb.* 9. 1775.

WHEREAS the Encouragement of the Manufactures of the Country will at all Times, (and more eſpecially at this) be attended with the moſt beneficial Effects; and Meſſieurs Boice *and* Clark *having repreſented to this Congreſs, that they have at a very conſiderable Expence erected Works at* Milton, *in this Province, for the making Paper, and have not heretofore been able to obtain a Sufficiency of Rags to anſwer their Purpoſes; and in Order to procure a larger Quantity of that Article, have raiſed the Price thereof:*

Therefore, *Reſolved*, That it be recommended, and it is by this Congreſs accordingly recommended, to every Family in this Province, to preſerve all their *Linnen* and *Cotton & Linnen* Rags, in Order that a Manufactory ſo uſeful and advantageous to this Country may be ſuitably encouraged; and it is alſo recommended to our ſeveral Towns to take ſuch further Meaſures for the Encouragement of the Manufacture aforeſaid, as they ſhall think proper.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

A true Extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secretary.*

PROPOSALS

for Printing by Subſcription, the Works of the much admired Flavius Joſephus, in Four Volumes large Octavo, at the moderate price of One Dollar and a Quarter each Volume, neatly Bound and Lettered; the Firſt and Second is already finiſhed, and may be had at the Printers hereof: The Third and Fourth Volumes will be diſpatched with all expedition.

As there are a few more ſtruck off than is yet ſubſcribed for, Gentlemen who are pleaſed to diſtinguiſh themſelves as Patrons for this *American* Edition, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in giving their Names to the Printers hereof, that they may be Publiſhed in the fourth Volume.

I am, the Subſcribers much obliged Servant,

JOHN McGIBBONS.

THE Public are hereby informed, That on the laſt Week Mr. James White, and two other Perſons in his Family, living about Half a Mile below Mrs. Kent's Tavern, on the upper Road to Dorcheſter, broke out with the Small Pox. The Select-Men ordered a Red Flag to be put up, and a Fence has ſince been put acroſs the Road above and below the Houſe, a Guard appointed, and every neceſſary Precaution taken to prevent the Spreading of the Infection.

By Order of the Selectmen,

WILLIAM GRIDLEY, Town Clerk.

Roxbury, February 27, 1775

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, [*Price* 4*d*. L. M.]
And ſold by JOHN BOYLE, in Marlborough-Street,

CALCULATIONS
ON
AMERICAN POPULATION,
WITH
A TABLE for eſtimating the *annual* Increaſe of INHABITANTS in the
Britiſh Colonies:
The *Manner* of its Conſtruction Explained;
AND
Its *Uſe* Illuſtrated.

BY EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, M. A.
HOLLIS Profeſſor of Divinity at *Cambridge*.

Inſcribed to the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; one of the *Maſſachuſetts* DELEGATES at the GRAND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Stop Thief! 20 *Dollars Reward.*

Stolen out of the Shop of the Subſcriber in Providence, on the Night of the 23d Inſtant, the following Articles, viz.

Blue and white and red and white ſpotted Bandano Handkerchiefs—Silk Romal Handkerchiefs—Red and white and blue and white printed Linen Handkerchiefs—Black, white & cloth-colour'd Barcelona Handkerchiefs—Black, white and colour'd Silk Gloves—Black, white and colour'd Mitts—A Number of Pieces of Ribons—Sewing Silks—Lawns—1 Paſte Comb—Worſted Hoſe.

JAMES HILL.

Providence, 24th February 1775.

Duncan Ingraham, Junr.

Embark'd for England, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him, either on *Book*, Note or otherwiſe, to call, as ſoon as may be, and pay their reſpective Balances at his Store in Union Street; Where may be had a few prime Articles of Engliſh Goods at *the firſt Coſt*, for Caſh only.

TO BE SOLD,

Exceeding CHEAP *for* CASH *only*,

At JONATHAN WILLIAMS's, Jun's Store in Ann-Street, the Remainder of the Goods belonging to ſaid WILLIAMS, who has lately embark'd to England, viz.

A large Aſſortment of ſuperfine, ſecond, third, and low-pric'd Broad Cloths, with Linings and Trimings, exceedingly well match'd; Kerſeys, Ratteens, Bath-Beavers, Serges, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Calamancoes, Poplins, Crapes, Denmark Luſters, Cotton Velvets, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sarſnets, Perſians, Modes, Sattins, very rich Hair Paduſoys, Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe, black & white Silk Breeches Pieces, ſome very nice, Mens white Silk Gloves, Womens ditto, Gloves and Mitts, Leather ditto, Womens beſt Engliſh and *Lynn*-made Shoes and Pumps, Womens & Childrens red Morocco ditto, lined Cloggs and Galoſhoes, a grand Aſſortment of Gold and Silver ſpangle Buttons, a *few* ſuperfine Kerſeymeers, and a Number of other Articles.

N. B. (Excluſive of ſuperfine Cloths.) Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe a conſiderable Part, or the whole of ſaid Goods, will find it of Advantage to apply to ſaid Store, where they may be treated with.

Boſton, February 24, 1775.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE SOLD,
By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,
At his uſual Place of Sale,
On THURSDAY Evening next,

A general Aſſortment of EUROPEAN ARTICLES, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS, Lamb Skins, Kerſeys, Ratteens, Serges, Duffils, Baizes, Bedticks, Iriſh Linnens, Stampt Handkerchiefs, Muſlins, &c. &c.—Houſe Furniture, as Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c.—A large Quantity of Wearing Apparel, an Eaſy Chair Mehogany Frame, &c.

To begin at SIX o'Clock in the Evening.

Plymouth, February 23, 1775.

RAN-away from the Subſcriber, laſt Evening, an Apprentice Boy, about 16 Years old, an active, ſprightly Lad, pitted with the Small Pox, of a light Complexion, with ſhort curled Hair, and about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a light-coloured Surtout Coat, a blue outſide Jacket with black Horn Buttons, and yellow Leather Breeches. Whoever will ſecure and return him to his Maſter again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid. And as there has lately been a Theft committed in the Neighbourhood, it is probable he may be fleſh of Money.

NICHOLAS DREW, jun.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned againſt concealing, carrying off, or employing ſaid Runaway, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

On WEDNESDAY the 8th of March,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at RUSSELL's Auction-Room, Queen-Street,

A variety of Houſe Furniture—among which are—

CHESTS of Draws, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Feather Beds, Bedſteads and Bedding, Glaſs and China Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Wedneſday 8th March——X o'Clock.

New-Auction Room, Dock-Square,

On FRIDAY next, at Ten in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at HUNTER's Auction Room.

A very large and valuable Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Province. The Particulars in the Thurſday's Papers.

Alſo for private Sale, a Variety of Broad Cloths, Foreſt Cloths, Kerſeys, Velverets, Breeches Patterns, Worſted Hoſe, Iriſh Linens figured and plain Modes, Sattins, Taffities, Womens Silk Gloves and Mitts, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, a Quantity of choice Indigo, Looking-Glaſſes, &c. &c.

On *Friday* next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Houſe of Mr. William Greaves, deceaſed, a few Doors North of HANCOCK's Wharff, all the Houſehold Furniture of ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of

ONE Deſk and Book-Caſe, Mahogany Cheſt upon Cheſt of Draws, Looking-Glaſſes, Leather bottom'd, Chamber and Common Chairs, Pictures, Mahogany and Walnut Dining, Tea and Chamber Tables, China, Glaſs and Stone Ware, Braſs and other Andirons; Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedſteads, Pewter, Braſs, Copper, Tin, Bellmetal and Iron Ware of all Sorts, a Parcel of Bottles, &c.

Alſo about 80 Volumes of Books.

R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

N. B. The Furniture may be viewed the Day before the Sale

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday

the 23th Day of March next, the Manſion-Houſe of Thomas Dudley, Eſq; late of Roxbury, deceaſed, with the Barn, Out Houſe, and about thirty Acres of Land thereto adjoining, laying on both Sides the Road leading to Dedham, ſeven Miles from Boſton Town Houſe, by Order of the Great and General Court, for the Payment of ſaid Deceaſed's Debts. Any Perſon or Perſons, inclining to purchaſe the Premiſes, may view the ſame by applying to Major Joſeph Mayo, living near the ſame, or to Mr. William Dudley, living in ſaid Houſe.

JOSEPH MAYO, HANNAH WILLIAMS, } Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate.

Dated at Roxbury, February 22d, 1775.

Imported from LONDON the Spring

before the Harbour of Boſton was blockaded up, and to be Sold by

Elizabeth Clark & Nowell,

At their Shop near the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON.

EARLY Charlton, Early Hotſpur, large Marrowfat, golden Hotſpur, dwarf, marrowfat, white round cravil Spaniſh Marratto & Buſh Sugar Peas, large Windſor and early yellow dwarf Beans. Early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, green and yellow Savoy Batterſea, early Sugar Loaf, large Winter and red Cabbage Seeds. Early and late Colliflower. Brocoly. Early yellow, orange, red and purple Carrot Seeds. Early Dutch & French Turnip Seeds. Cabbage, green and white Goſs, brown Dutch Madeira Button and Mogul Lettice Seeds. Early Salmon, ſcarlet, ſhort-top'd and Turnip Radiſh Seeds, early and long prickley Cucumber Seeds, double Parſley, curled Creſſes, Aſparagus, white Muſtard, white Lavender, Winter and Summer Spinage Seeds. Sweetmarjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, Balm, green & white Cellery, Buſh and Winter Squaſh, Water & Muſkmellon Seeds, Sage, Rape and Canary Bird Seeds, Onion Seed and choice Split Peas.

Choice *Cheſhire* CHEESE,

At Six Pence Sterling per Pound for a ſingle Cheeſe, and cheaper by the Quantity, to be Sold at LEE and and JONES's Store near the Swing-Bridge.

TO be Sold on board the Ship Neptune, Captain Nathan Coffin, at Salem,—A Quantity of Hemp, and a few Chaldrons of New-Caſtle Coals. Purchaſers may apply to the Maſter on Board, or to Nathaniel Wheatly, in King-Street, Boſton——Who has for Sale, Cheſhire Cheeſe and London Porter.

TO BE SOLD,——a healthy Negro Girl, about 20 Years of Age—She has been uſed to a Gentleman's Family in the Country, is a good Cook of plain Victuals, and very tractable in this Way—She is remarkably good-natured and fond of Children—She is ſold for no Fault. Her Price is £.40 Sterling——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

TO be Sold, if apply'd for immediately, a likely, healthy, induſtrious Negro Woman, about 29 Years of Age, an excellent Cook, and underſtands all Sorts of Houſe Work. She has no Breed, and can be recommended for her Honeſty. Inquire of the Printers.

N. B. She is ſold for no Fault whatever.

TO be Sold, a very healthy ſtrong Negro Man, that underſtands all Branches of the Leather Dreſſer's Buſineſs. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

◊ for index, under Congreſs Provincial & for Measures see Index, under Towns, Countys, Aſsemblies, Representatives
Congreſses, Continental, & Provincial, resolves, &c, &c. I see List of Grievances, pa. 971. & vide Index, under Committ
‡ see Index, under Troops. & see pa. 657.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL.

SOME Officer in Winter Quarters here was ſaid to be the Author of the tidy, modeſt, inoffenſive Remarks, which lately appeared in Town, upon what are called Gen. Lee's Strictures. And the ſame Officer is given out as the Writer of the ſlovenly, rude, virulent Criticiſms, which crept forth laſt Week, upon the Rev. Mr. Gordon's Thankſgiving Sermon. It might be thought unkind, however, *wholy* to attribute his Difference of Style and Manner, on theſe two Occaſions to *diſcreet* Meditation upon the very different Object —Soldier and Divine—Sword and Band. The Courage of the Critic may be full *as* laudable as his Genius. This Debaſement of his Character may doubtleſs in part be attributed to a certain Contagion, which has infected the fair Reputation of ſeveral other Strangers, who have been expoſed to the peſtilential Converſation of the ſame Tory Junto of Parricides, which has lately careſſed Him for its own baſe Purpoſes. The Youth is to be *pitied*; he ought to be *forgiven*; His different Attacks are equally harmleſs in Effect; though the laſt, being made upon a *publiſhed* Name, carries the greateſt Air of *Aſſaſſination*. A.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL.

THE *Bruſſel's Gazette*, alias *Rivington*'s, goes on in its old Trick of lying. It exhibited laſt Week an Hand Bill, affirm'd to have been publiſhed in this Town, of which no Body here knew any thing, till it was brought to us in that *faithful* and *immaculate* Paper. It has indeed been detected in ſo many Fibs, in favor of the Tools of Power, and ſo many groſs Slanders upon the moſt illuſtrious Characters in America, who have appeared for the Rights of the Colonies, that it is now become quite harmleſs. It is however *great Perſecution*, in the opinion of ſome, for the Friends of American Liberty to refuſe to be the Cuſtomers of this *hireling Printer*, and to *add to his Penſion*, by paying him a *Yearly Sum* for vilifying their Cauſe, and promoting by Facts *diſguiſed* and Tales *invented*, the *glorious Deſign* of enſlaving the Colonies. There is however one *deciſive Event*, which this Paper, with all its impudence, has not dared to *deny*—the departure of the Ship lately arrived at New York from Scotland, with Britiſh Goods. This demonſtrates to the World, in Oppoſition to all the *Boaſts* of the Tories here, founded on the *Repreſentations* of their Brethren at New-York, that America may *rely* on the *Firmneſs* of that City and Province to the common Cauſe at this trying Seaſon, and that the *Determinations* of the Continental Congreſs will be ſacredly obſerved by them. They have had the *firſt Opportunity* of diſplaying their *Virtue* upon ſuch an Occaſion, and have acquitted themſelves with *true Honor*.—The other Colonies will follow them in the glorious Path, a firm and impenetrable Phalanx; and in this Way America may perhaps ſoon be entitled to wear the Motto.

—SINE CLADE VICTOR.—

BOSTON, February 27.

Yeſterday we received, via New-York, the Copy of a manly and ſpirited Petition lately tranſmitted from the General Aſſembly of the Iſland of *Jamaica*, to be preſented to the Throne for the Redreſs of American Grievances. It is too lengthy to be inſerted in this Day's Paper.—The following are Extracts taken from it.

"THAT with Reluctance we have been drawn from the Proſecution of our internal Affairs, to behold with Amazement a Plan almoſt carried into Execution *for enſlaving the Colonies*, founded, as we conceive, on a Claim of Parliament to bind the Coloniſts in all Caſes whatſoever.

Your humble Petitioners have for ſeveral Years with deep and ſilent Sorrow lamented this unreſtrained Exerciſe of legiſlative power, ſtill hoping from the Interpoſition of their Sovereign to avert that laſt & greateſt of Calamities, that of being reduced to an abject State of Slavery, by having an arbitrary Government eſtabliſhed in the Colonies, for the very attempting of which a Miniſter of your Predeceſſors was impeached by a Houſe of Commons.

That the moſt eſſential Rights of the Coloniſts have been invaded, and their Property given and granted to your Majeſty by Men not entitled to ſuch a Power.

That the Murder of the Coloniſts hath been encouraged by another Act, diſallowing and annulling their Trials by Juries of the Vicinage; and that Fleets and Armies have been ſent to enforce thoſe *dreadful* laws.

We therefore in this deſperate Extremity, moſt humbly beg leave to approach the Throne, to declare to your Majeſty, That our Fellow-Subjects in Great Britain, and conſequently their Repreſentatives, the Houſe of Commons, *have not a Right*, as we truſt we have ſhewn, to Legiſlative for the Colonies; and that your Petitioners, and the Coloniſts *are not*, *nor ought* to be bound by any other Laws than ſuch as they have themſelves aſſented to, and not diſallowed by your Majeſty.

Your Petitioners do hereby make this *Claim*, and *Demand* from their Sovereign as *Guarantee of their juſt Rights*, on the Faith and Confidence of which they have ſettled, and continue to reſide in theſe diſtant Parts of the Empire, that no Laws ſhall be made and attempted to be forced upon them, injurious to their Rights as Coloniſts, Engliſhmen or Britons.

We your Petitioners do therefore beſeech your Majeſty, that you will be pleaſed as the common Parent of your Subjects, to become *a Mediator* between your European and American Subjects, and to conſider the latter, however far removed from your Royal Preſence, as equally intitled to your Protection, and the Benefits of the Engliſh Conſtitution. The Deprivation of which muſt diſſolve that Dependance on the Parent State, which is our Glory to acknowledge whilſt enjoying thoſe Rights under her Protection.

But ſhould this Bond of Union be ever deſtroyed, and the Coloniſts reduced to conſider themſelves as *Tributaries to Britain*, they muſt ceaſe to venerate her as an affectionate Parent."

On Thurſday the 23d Inſtant, one Thomas Nichols, a Molatto, was taken at Natick (in the County of Middleſex) and brought under Examination, before a Juſtice, for being concerned in enticing divers Servants to deſert the Service of their Maſters—cauſing the Minds of the ſaid Servants to be inimical towards their Maſters, Perſons and Property—Endeavouring to form an unlawful Combination againſt their Maſters, and other Injuries contrary to Law and the Peace—and for want of Surties for good Behaviour was commited.

At a meeting of the committees of correſpondence and inſpection in the county of New-London, on the 30th ult. among other votes and reſolutions, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that any perſon that ſhall have any commercial connection whatever with any of the Addreſſors to Governor Hutchinſon, or with any of the Mandamus Men, ſo called, is a violator of the true ſpirit and meaning of the Continental Reſolves, and ought to be proceeded with as a violator thereof, and inimical to his country.

From Martha's Vineyard, we are poſitively aſſured, That Col. James Athern, and the Officers of his Regiment, have reſign'd their reſpective Commands in the Regiment of Militia in Duke's County.

By the New-York Papers, we learn, that the Ship James, Captain Watſon, arrived at Sandy-Hook the 2d Inſtant, from Glaſgow, with Dry Goods on Board; but as ſhe came into Port after the Time limited by the Congreſs for us to continue our Trade with Great-Britain, ſhe received ſome Neceſſaries, and proceeded for the Iſland of Jamaica, with all her Cargo, on the 12th Inſt.

Good Mrs. Draper is ſo pleaſed with the American *Bruſſel's Gazette*, that ſhe ſeems deſirous not only of *aſſiſting* the Publiſher, but of her Weekly Paper's obtaining *a like character*. Her "*freſh Intelligence by a* COURIER *from the Provincial Congreſs*," will make *a pretty Paragraph* in that Gazette. The Teſtimony of the Friends, dated by her the 24th Day of the firſt Month, 1775, when it was given *ten years ago*, is of the *true Bruſſel's taſte*—The little *Reptile* that would out of the *Defective* Noddle of her *Gray* Siſter, the Type of which ſhe has given us in the ſame Paper, will be a curious ſight for her Cuſtomers of the *Maggotty* turn. Who helps Madam as to her Paper, we ſhall not ſay: If ſhe draws not very largely from the *Fund* Rivington and others *are well acquainted with*, we would kindly hint to her, that in the end it will appear, that her officious *Collector* and *Adviſer*, has as ill conſulted her *Intereſt* as he has her *Reputation*, in the Furniture he has provided for her Gazette.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

IN the Maſſachuſetts-Gazette of laſt Thurſday we have an account of "Mr. Sabin Mann, Capt. of a Minute Company in Medfield, being apprehended, while upon buſineſs in this Town, by Meſſ. Aldis and Goldſbury of Wrentham, for a breach of the Peace, in being among a number of People who forced the ſaid Aldis to ſign a Paper draughted by ſaid Mann, and that each of them had ſued him for 500l. damages."—We add, that the complaint was entered before Edm. Quincy, and Ben. Gridley, Eſq'rs, two Juſtices for the County of Suffolk, who upon examination thought proper to recognize ſaid Mann, in the ſum of 200l. lawful money, and two ſureties of 100l. each, for his appearance at the Superior Court to be holden in Auguſt next; upon which the ſaid Mann, notwithſtanding he apprehended the bail required was *exceſſive*, offered two ſubſtantial Farmers in this County, both of them known to the complainant, who has ſince ſaid that one of them was good for 1000l. ſterl. as his ſureties. Mr. Juſtice Gridley at firſt *refuſed* to take any perſon as bail, who was not an *inhabitant of Boſton*, but Mr Juſtice Quincy not concurring in opinion with him, Mr. Gridley then ſaid he was willing to take *one ſurety* out of Boſton.

He then went out of court, and upon his return ſoon after, utterly refuſed accepting any perſon *out of the town*, alledging that he had ORDERS ſo to do; upon which Juſtice Quincy aſked the *complainant* if he had given ſuch *orders*, who replied he had not. In conſequence of his refuſal, ſo contrary to the opinion of Juſtice Quincy, Capt. Mann was *impriſoned ſeveral hours*; but upon the application of ſome Gentlemen of the Law to Juſtice Quincy in behalf of the priſoner, the bail which had been *firſt offered*, tho' *refuſed* by Juſtice Gridley, was *accepted* by Juſtice Quincy, and the Captain diſcharged from his confinement. Which Mr. Gridley ſo reſented as to declare to the releaſing Juſtice, that he would do his buſineſs for him.——It is proper the World ſhould know that a number of Officers of the Army, apprehended not long ſince, for a high-handed riot and aſſault upon the *Guardians* of the Town's ſafety in the night, viz. *the Town Watch eſtabliſhed by Law*, ſeveral of whom were grievouſly wounded and their lives greatly endangered, were held to a bail of only £.20 each, and two ſureties for £.10 each, while a worthy and reſpectable member of ſociety, for being the penman, &c. of a paper purporting the confeſſion of ſaid Aldis, which it is ſaid the confeſſor himſelf cauſed to be publiſhed, in order to ſet himſelf fair again with his countrymen, was held to a bail of £.200 and two ſureties for £.100 each, and finally impriſoned, through the ignorance, to ſay no more, of one of the Magiſtrates before whom complaint was entered.

It ſeems the Worſhipful Mr. Gridley was ſo pleaſed and elated with his *good fortune*, in being *inſtrumental* in the *impriſonment* of a Whig as to expreſs himſelf in a certain Company to the following purpoſe—*G—d Gentlemen I have done the nobleſt action* YET, *I have got one of the d——'d Sons of Liberty in Goal, much ado to bring Quincy to acquieſce, but threatned him if he did not I wou'd complain.*

The foregoing preſents us with a true Picture of the *Head* and *Heart* of a Tory Magiſtrate; and the Conduct of Juſtice G——, in following the *Orders* of others, rather than the *ſtraight Rule* of Law, may not only ſhew us why *ſome modern Judges* are juſtly held in ſuch univerſal Contempt and Abhorrence, but is a *ſtriking Sample* of what the *good People of this Country* are to expect if Adminiſtration ſhould ſucceed in their preſent Attempts againſt the Liberties of America, and ſhould ſerve to ſpirit us up to a manly Defence of thoſe Rights, Liberties and Privileges, which *God* and the *Conſtitution* for our *own* Good and Safety, and the Welfare of *future Generations*, have *intruſted* to our Care.

Donations receiv'd ſince our laſt.

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

From a Gentleman unknown,	£. 1	14
From a Gentleman in the Country,	2	0
Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard,	6	10
Brookline, 2 fat Sheep, & 2C. Rice.		
Bolton, 33 Buſhels Grain.		
Sandwich,	13	0
Malden, Rev. Mr. Eliakim Willis's Pariſh, 1 Pair Women's Shoes, 2 Load Wood, and 1 Ton of Hay.	3	1
Lancaſter, 2d Pariſh, 78 Buſhels Grain, and	0	12
Truro,	12	16
Sturbridge, 8 Cheeſes, 2 Barrels and 1 Bag Indian Meal, 5 Barrels & 1 Tierce Rye and Wheat Flour, 1 Barrel Pork, 1 Barrel Malt, &	4	13
CONNECTICUT.		
Preſton,	£.28	13
PENSYLVANIA.		
Dover, Kent-County, on Delaware.	£.80	0
PROVINCE OF CANADA.		
Montreal,	£.100	4

ALL Perſons indebted to WILLIAM WIL[LIAMS] for the News-Papers, are deſire[d] to pay the ſame by the 13th of March their Servant, WILLIAM WIL[LIAMS]

A Small convenient Tenement, near the be Lett. Enquire of the Printers.

BRAN, in large or ſmall Q[uanti]ties, may be had at JOSEPH CALLEND[ER'S] Houſe, near Beacon Hill, at New Boſton, alſo Biſcuit, Crackers, and Brown Biſcuit, at diffe[rent]

Boſton, 30th J[...]

Stolen a large Silver Spoon, mar[k'd] the Maker's Name BURGDEN—If offer'd to ſ[...] fied it may be ſtop'd, and they ſhall be re[...]warded, and no Queſtions aſked. Inquire of E[...]

All Perſons to whom the [...] David Liſle, Eſq; *deceaſed is Indebted, ar*[...] *bring in their Accounts to* John Gooch, *Atto*[...] Liſle, *who is Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate.*

WANTED,

A Woman with a good Breaſt [...]

Inquire of th[e ...]

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſi[...]

Seventeen Whites. No Black.

And Ten from the Army and N[avy]

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, [...]

High Water at BOSTON, *for the* [...]

Monday, 14 min. aft. 9	Friday, 30 [...]
Tueſday, 12 min. aft. 10	Saturday, [...]
Wedneſday, 8 m. aft. 11	Lord's D[ay ...]
Thurſday, 0 min. aft. 12	New M[oon ...]

Boſton: *Printed*, by EDE[S ...]

1 see pa. 1257. 9 see Index, under Congress Continental. A see pa. 606. v see pa. 672. D see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & see the whole petition, with the references in margin, pa. 694. (1) see Index under addresses (2) see the letter pa. 529–554, Harrison Gray (3) see the paper, pa. 639 (4) see pa. 657 (5) Gridley

We have great ſatiſfaction in acquainting our readers that accounts, founded upon the beſt authority, were received by the Lord Hyde Packet, intimating that our moſt gracious Sovereign had expreſſed himſelf greatly pleaſed, with the loyalty and temperate conduct, in the preſent conjuncture, of his faithful ſubjects in the province of New-York.

We hear from Brookhaven, Suffolk county, that Major Benjamin Floyd found, on a ſtrict enquiry, one hundred good men, in the firſt company of that townſhip, to ſupport the King and his government, but no officer would join him above the rank of ſerjeant. All the above perſons ſigned a petition to the General Aſſembly, expreſſing that they will entirely abide by the old conſtitution, viz. the Governor, Council and General Aſſembly of this province, without any regard to the proceedings and determinations of the Continental Congreſs.

His Majeſty's Miniſters at the foreign Courts, having acquainted the principal Sovereigns of Europe with the confuſion in ſeveral of his American provinces, aſſurances were given to the former, that no ſort of aſſiſtance ſhould on any account be afforded to them.

BOSTON, February 13.

In Provincial Congreſs at Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, that certain perſons are employed in diverſe kinds of work for the army, now ſtationed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the late acts of parliament, and in ſupplying them with iron for waggons, canvaſs, tent-poles, and other articles of field equipage, whereby ſaid army may be enabled to take the field, and diſtreſs the inhabitants of this country.

Therefore, *Reſolved*, As the opinion of this Congreſs, and it is accordingly ſtrongly recommended, to the inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns and Diſtricts of this province, that ſhould any perſon or perſons, preſume to ſupply the troops now ſtationed at Boſton, or elſewhere in ſaid province, with timber, boards, ſpars, pickets, tent-poles, canvaſs, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials for making any of the carriages, or implements aforeſaid, with Horſes or Oxen for draught, or any other materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy, or in any manner diſtreſs ſaid inhabitants, he or they ſo offending ſhall be held in the higheſt deteſtation, and deemed inveterate enemies to America, and ought to be prevented and oppoſed by all reaſonable means whatever.

And whereas it appears to this Congreſs, that large quantities of ſtraw will be wanted by the inhabitants of this province, in caſe we ſhould be driven to the hard neceſſity of taking up arms in our own defence:—Therefore *Reſolved*, THAT no perſon or perſons ought to ſell or diſpoſe of any ſtraw, which he or they may have on hand, except to the inhabitants of this province for their own private uſe, or the uſe of ſaid province. And it is ſtrongly recommended by this Congreſs to the Committees of Correſpondence and Inſpection in the ſeveral Towns and Diſtricts in this province, to ſee that the above Reſolves be ſtrictly and faithfully adhered to, till otherwiſe ordered by this or ſome other Provincial Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A true Extract from the Minutes,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 7, 1774.

"I cannot ſay I am much pleaſed with your ſituation, tho' it ſeems to be a ſecure one.—The miniſtry are perfectly well ſatisfied with General Gage's conduct.——The King's Speech you will obſerve regarding the Americans ſpirited and determined, and I believe only waits the *reſolutions* of this illegal Congreſs to act. But every Member of this New Houſe of Commons, even Burke and Barry, the moſt violent in the oppoſition, are clear for aſſerting the ſovereign Authority of the Legiſlature over all the Colonies. They only oppoſed giving their aſſent to the Addreſs of thanks 'till the American affairs had been laid before them, to judge whether it was proper for them to do it or not, as the ſenſe of the Addreſs would be conſidered by the Colonies as the ſenſe of the nation—for this very reaſon Lord North urged their unanimity to the Addreſs on their own grounds, *becauſe they acknowledged the right of Legiſlative Authority, and alſo of the illegal, ſeditious behavior of the Boſtonians*: And then he enumerated all they had done by repeating "will any one deny that they have not done ſo and ſo"—"if theſe facts cannot be denied, why boggle at the Addreſs?"—And perhaps, ſays he, the King has more merit in this ſpeech, than any he ever made; for the Colonies have offered him the ſole ſovereignty over them, independent of parliament; and he has rejected it with ſcorn, to maintain unimpaired the ſupreme Authority of the Legiſlature over all the dominions of the Britiſh Empire. When they divided, it was a very poor minority, being 260 to 73; ſo that if the Colonies are not eaſy, they will have civil war in their bowels with all the force of this kingdom upon them, and then we ſhall give them by the right of conqueſt what charters we pleaſe—ſo much for America."

At a Meeting of the Officers of the ſeveral Companies in the ſecond Regiment of Militia in the County of Middleſex, on the 16th Day of January, 1775, the following Gentlemen were elected Field Officers of ſaid Regiment, viz. David Green, Colonel. William Spaulding, 1ſt Lieutenant-Colonel. William Thompſon, 2d. Lieutenant-Colonel. Loammi Baldwin, 1ſt Major. Ebenezer Jones, 2d. Major.

Captain Robſon, in the Ship Thomas, ſails for London this Week, with whom goes Paſſengers David Higgins, Eſq; and Mr. Duncan Ingraham, jun. Merchant, of this Town.

TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR aſſuming the government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, makes it unneceſſary for me to make any apology for addreſſing you in this public manner, further, than by acquainting you that it is to repreſent to you the diſtreſſes of ſome of thoſe people, who, from a ſenſe of their duty to the King, and a reverence for his laws, have behaved quietly and peaceably; and for which reaſon they have been deprived of their liberty, abuſed in their perſons, and ſuffer'd ſuch barbarous cruelties, inſults, and indignities, beſide the loſs of their property, by the hands of lawleſs mobs and riots, as would have been diſgraceful even for ſavages to have committed: And the courts of juſtice being ſhut up in moſt parts of the province, and the juſtices of thoſe courts compell'd by arm'd force, headed by ſome who are members of your congreſs, to refrain from doing their duty; at preſent it is rendered impracticable for thoſe ſufferers to obtain redreſs, unleſs it be by your interpoſition, or the aid of military force, which will be apply'd for in caſe this application fails. A particular enumeration of all the inſtances referred to, is apprehended unneceſſary, as many of your members are perſonally knowing to them, and for the information of any of you, who may pretend ignorance of them, the following inſtances are here mentioned, viz. In Auguſt laſt a mob in Berkſhire, forced the juſtices of the court of common pleas from their ſeats, and ſhut up the court-houſe: They alſo drove David Ingerſoll, Eſq; from his houſe, and damaged the ſame, and he obliged to leave his eſtate; after which his incloſures were laid waſte. At Taunton, Daniel Leonard, Eſq; was drove from his houſe, and bullets fired into it by the mob, and he obliged to take refuge in Boſton ever ſince laſt Auguſt, for the ſuppoſed crime of obeying his Majeſty's requiſition as one of his council for this province.—Col. Gilbert of Freetown, a firm friend to government, in Auguſt laſt, being at Dartmouth, was attack'd at midnight by a mob of about an hundred, but by his bravery, with the aſſiſtance of the family where he lodged, they were beat off; the ſame night Brigadier Ruggles was alſo attack'd by another party, about the ſame time of the night, who were routed after having painted, and cut the hair off of one of his horſes mane and tail, afterwards had his arms taken from his dwelling-houſe in Hardwick, all which are not yet returned; he had at another time a very valuable Engliſh horſe, which was kept as a ſtallion, poiſon'd to death; his family diſturbed, and himſelf obliged to take refuge in Boſton, after having been inſulted in his own houſe, and twice on his way, by a mob.—The chief juſtice of the province in Middleboro', was threatened to be ſtop'd on the high way in going to Boſton court, but his firmneſs and known reſolution, for ſupporting government in this, as well as many other inſtances, intimidated the mob from laying hands on him; he was alſo threaten'd with oppoſition in going into court, but the terror of the troops prevented: The whole bench were hiſſed by a mob as they came out of court; ſince that his carriages ſtop'd, and ſome turn'd back, his goods and effects kept from him, and he obliged to take refuge in Boſton, ever ſince laſt Auguſt.—Sept. Mr. Sewall, his Majeſty's attorney general for this province, was obliged to repair to Boſton for refuge; his elegant houſe at Cambridge, was attack'd by a mob, his windows broke, but they were beat off by the gallant behavior and bravery of ſome young gentlemen of his family. About the ſame time the Lieut. Governor Oliver, preſident of his Majeſty's council, was attack'd at his elegant ſeat at Cambridge, by a mob of about four thouſand, and was compelled to reſign his ſeat at the board, ſince which upon further threats has been obliged to leave his eſtate and take refuge with his family in Boſton.—At Worceſter, a mob of about five thouſand collected, and prevented the court of common pleas from ſitting (About 1000 of them had fire-arms,) and all drawn in two files, compelled judges, ſheriffs, and gentlemen of the bar, to paſs them with cap in hand, and read their diſavowal of holding courts under the new acts of parliament, not leſs than thirty times in their proceſſion.—Daniel Oliver, Eſq; of Hardwick, was diſarmed by the mob, for the purpoſe of arming ſome of the mob, for puting down the court of Worceſter, and has been obliged to take refuge in Boſton ever ſince, to the total loſs of his buſineſs.—Col. Phips, the very reputable, and highly eſteem'd ſheriff, of the county of Middleſex, by a large mob, was obliged to promiſe, not to ſerve any proceſſes of courts, and to retire to Boſton for protection, from further inſults.—Col. Saltonſtall, the very humane ſheriff, of the county of Eſſex, obliged to take refuge in Boſton, to ſcreen himſelf from the violence of the mob.—The court of common pleas, was forbid to ſet at Taunton, by a large mob, with a juſtice acting as one of their committee.—At Middleborough, Peter Oliver, Eſq; by a mob, was obliged to ſign a paper, not to execute his office, under the new acts. At Springfield, the courts of common pleas, and general ſeſſions of the peace, were prevented ſitting by a large mob, who kept the juſtices from entering the court-houſe, and obliged them, the ſheriff and gentlemen of the bar, to deſiſt with their hats off, from holding any courts.—Col. Edſon, one of his Majeſty's council, has been driven from his houſe in Bridgewater, and kept from it ever ſince laſt Auguſt, by the threats of mobs, and has been obliged to take refuge in Boſton, for his being a friend to government, and accepting his Majeſty's appointment as counſellor.—The courts of general ſeſſions of the peace, and inferior court of common pleas for the county of Plimouth, have been ſhut up by mobs.—Col. Putnam, of Worceſter, a firm friend to government, had two fat cows ſtolen and taken from him, and a very valuable griſt-mill burnt, and he obliged to leave a fair eſtate in Worceſter, and retire to Boſton, where he has been ever ſince Auguſt laſt, for his proteſting againſt riots, &c.—Col. Murray, of Rutland, one of his Majeſty's council, has been obliged to leave a large eſtate in the county, and repair to Boſton to ſave himſelf from being handled by the mob, and compell'd to reſign his ſeat at council board, his houſe has been attack'd, his family put in fear, &c. &c.—Col. Vaſſall, of Cambridge, from intolerable threats, and inſolent treatment of mobs to his friends and himſelf, has left his elegant ſeat there, and retired to Boſton, with his amiable family, for protection.—John Borland, Eſq; in the ſame predicament with Col. Vaſſall.—Hon. John Chandler, Eſq; judge of probate, &c. for the county of Worceſter, obliged to retreat to Boſton for protection, and leave his buſineſs, and a numerous family of hopeful youth behind him, with great reluctance, and who before he came away, was ordered by the mob, to hold his office 'till further order.

The Plimouth proteſtors, addreſſors, and military officers, were compelled by a mob of 2000 collected from Plymouth and Barnſtable counties, to recant and to reſign their military commiſſions.—Thomas Foſter, Eſq; an ancient gentleman, was obliged to run into the woods and had like to have been loſt, and the mob, altho' the juſtices, with Mr. Foſter, were ſitting in the Town, yet ranſacked his houſe, and damaged his furniture; he then fled into the woods and had like to have loſt his life there, he was obnoxious as a friend to government, and for that reaſon they endeavoured to deprive him of his buſineſs, and to prevent even his taking the acknowledgment of a deed.—Richard Clark, Eſq; a conſignee of the Tea, was obliged to retire from Salem, to Boſton as an aſylum; and his ſon Iſaac went to Plimouth to collect debts, but in the night was aſſaulted by a mob and obliged to get out of town at midnight.—Jeſſe Dunbar of Halifax, in Plimouth county, bought ſome fat cattle of Mr. Thomas the counſellor, and drove them to Plimouth for ſale; one of the oxen being ſkined and hung up, the committee came to him and finding he bought it of Mr. Thomas, they put the ox into a cart, and fixed Dunbar in his belly and carted him four miles and then made him pay a dollar, after taking three more cattle and a horſe from him: the Plimouth mob delivered him to the Kingſton mob which carted him four miles further and forced from him another dollar, then delivered him to the Duxborough mob who abuſed him by throwing the tripe in his face and endeavouring to cover him with it to the endangering his life; then threw dirt at him, and after other abuſes carried him to ſaid Thomas's houſe and made him pay another ſum of money, and he not taking the beef, they flung it in the road and quitted him.—Daniel Dunbar of Halifax, an enſign of militia there, had his colours demanded by the mob, ſome of the ſelect-men being the chief actors; he refuſed, they broke into his houſe, took him out, forced him upon a rail and was held on it by his hands and legs and toſſed up with violence: in reſiſting when they attempted to put him on the rail, they ſeized him by his private parts to drag him on it, then beat him and after keeping him two or three hours in ſuch abuſes, he was forced to give his colours up to ſave his life.—A conſtable of Hardwick, for refuſing to pay his collections directly contrary to the oath of his office, was bound and confined ſix and thirty hours, and threatened with being ſent to Simſbury mines; was not ſuffered to lay on a bed; his wife being dangerouſly ill, he was releaſed, after ſigning a ſomething which one of the mob drew up for him to ſign.—The mob committee of the county of York, ordered that no one ſhould hire any of Sir William Pepperell's eſtate, buy any wood of him or pay any debts due to him.—February, at Plimouth a number of ladies attempted to divert themſelves at their aſſembly room, but the mob collected, the committee having met previous thereto; they flung ſtones which broke the ſhutters and windows, and endangered their lives, they were forced to get out of the hall; and were pelted and abuſed to their own homes: after this the ladies diverted themſelves by riding out, but were followed by a mob, pelted and abuſed with the moſt indecent billingſgate language!—Theſe things happened at the time when ſome of the people of Plimouth, in conjunction with committeemen from other towns in that county, aided and aſſiſted by four diſſenting clergymen, were repreſenting to the General by their memorial, the peaceable ſtate they were in before the arrival of a party of ſoldiers at Marſhfield, in that county.—The honorable Iſrael Williams, Eſq; one who was appointed of his majeſty's new council, but had declined the office thro' infirmity of body, was taken from his houſe by the mob in the night; carried ſeveral miles, put into a room with a fire, the chimney at the top, and doors of the room being cloſed, and kept there for many hours in the ſmoke, 'till his life was in danger; then carried home, after being forced to ſign what they ordered, and a guard over him to prevent his coming from home.

To recount the ſufferings of all, from mobs, rioters and treſpaſſers, would take more time and paper than can be ſpared for that purpoſe, it is hoped the foregoing, will be ſufficient to put you upon the uſe of proper means and meaſures for giving relief to all that have been injured by ſuch unlawful and wicked practices.

Feb. 20th, 1775. PLAIN ENGLISH.

George Allenſon, a Native of Old England, ho came from Wiſcaſſet, at the Eaſtward, 3 Months ſince, be living, and will apply to rinters hereof, he ſhall be informed where his and Children may be found. He is a young about 26 Years old, and wore a tie Wig; any n that can give Information of the above Al-, by Letter or otherways, to the Printers is Paper, will do a great Kindneſs to a diſtreſſ-mily.

Boſton, Feb. 13, 1775.

7HEREAS in an Advertiſement bearing date the 29th of December laſt, a Reward velve Dollars was offered by the Subſcriber to Perſon or Perſons that would apprehend and ie a certain Mary Wenwood, formerly called Butler, and confine her in his Majeſty's Goal wport, exclusive of all reaſonable Charges e or they may be at in performing the ſame. ubſcriber hereby informs the Public, that the aid promiſed Reward is hereby withdrawn.

GODFREY WENWOOD.

vport, January 26, 1775.

The TESTIMONY of the people called QUAKERS, given forth by a meeting of the repreſentatives of ſaid people, in Pennſylvania and New Jerſey, held at Philadelphia the twenty-fourth day of the firſt month, 1775.

HAVING conſidered with real ſorrow, the unhappy conteſt between the legiſlature of Great-Britain and the people of theſe colonies, and the animoſities conſequent thereon; we have by repeated public advices and private admonitions, uſed our endeavours to diſſuade the members of our religious ſociety from joining with the public reſolutions promoted and entered into by ſome of the people, which as we apprehended, ſo we now find have increaſed contention, and produced great diſcord and confuſion.

The Divine Principle of grace and truth which we profeſs, leads all who attend to its Dictates, to demean themſelves as peaceable ſubjects, and to diſcountenance and avoid every meaſure tending to excite diſaffection to the king, as ſupreme magiſtrate, or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpoſe many of the late political writings and addreſſes to the people appearing to be calculated, we are led by a ſenſe of duty to declare our entire diſapprobation of them—their ſpirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the goſpel, but deſtructive of the peace and harmony of civil ſociety, diſqualifies men in theſe times of difficulty, for the wiſe and judicious conſideration and promoting of ſuch meaſures as would be moſt effectual for reconciling differences, or obtaining the redreſs of grievances.

From our paſt experience of the clemency of the king and his royal anceſtors, we have grounds to hope and believe, that decent and reſpectful addreſſes from thoſe who are veſted with legal authority, repreſenting the prevailing diſſatisfactions and the cauſe of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, aſcertaining and eſtabliſhing the juſt rights of the people and reſtoring the public tranquility; and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceedings have been purſued, which have involved the colonies in confuſion, appear likely to produce violence and bloodſhed, and threaten the ſubverſion of the conſtitutional government, and of that liberty of conſcience, for the enjoyment of which, our anceſtors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of croſſing the ſeas, and of ſettling in the wilderneſs.

We are, therefore, incited by a ſincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare againſt every uſurpation of power and authority, in oppoſition to the laws and government, and againſt all combinations, inſurrections, conſpiracies, and illegal aſſemblies; and as we are reſtrained from them by the conſcientious diſcharge of our duty to almighty God, "by whom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice," we hope through his aſſiſtance and favour, to be enabled to maintain our teſtimony againſt any requiſitions which may be made of us, inconſiſtent with our religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the king and his government, as by law eſtabliſhed; earneſtly deſiring the reſtoration of that harmony and concord which have heretofore united the people of theſe provinces, and been attended by the divine bleſſing on their labours.

~~Signed in, and on behalf of said meeting,~~

JAMES PEMBERTON, *Clerk at this time.*

Province of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

AT the convention of deputies appointed by the ſeveral towns in the province aforeſaid, held at Exeter, on the 25th day of January, 1775.

Preſent 144 Members.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Eſq; Preſident.

Voted unanimouſly, That we heartily approve of the proceedings of the late Grand Continental Congreſs, reſpecting the juſt ſtate of the rights and liberties of the Britiſh colonies; and of the means recommended to reſtore, ſecure and protect the ſame; And that we return our moſt unfeigned thanks to the late Members of that Congreſs in general, and to thoſe of this province in particular, for the faithful diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in them.

Voted, That John Sullivan and John Langdon, Eſqrs, be delegates to repreſent this province, in the Continental Congreſs, propoſed to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May next, and that they and each of them in the abſence of the other, have full and ample power, in behalf of this province, to conſent and agree to all meaſures, which ſaid Congreſs ſhall deem neceſſary to obtain redreſs of American grievances.

Voted, That Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, lawful money, be raiſed for defreying the expences of ſaid delegates.

Voted, That the Hon. John Wentworth, Eſq; Col. Nathaniel Folſom, Hon. Meſeach Weare, Eſq; Col. Joſiah Bartlet, Col, Chriſtopher Toppan, Ebenezer Thompſon, and William Whipple, Eſqrs. be a committee in behalf of this province to call a provincial convention of deputies, when they ſhall judge the exigencies of public affairs require it: And that they, together with Samuel Cutts, and John Pickering, Eſqrs. be a committee of correſpondence for this province.

Voted the following addreſs,

To the Inhabitants of the Province of *New-Hampſhire.*

BRETHREN,

WHEN we conſider the unhappy condition, to which you and your American brethren are reduced! when we reflect that for near ten months paſt, you have been deprived of any ſhare in your own government, and of thoſe advantages, which flow to ſociety from legiſlative aſſemblies! when we view the lowering clouds charged with miniſterial vengeance faſt ſpreading over this extenſive continent, ready to burſt on the heads of its inhabitants, and involve the whole Britiſh empire in one common ruin! At this alarming juncture! Duty to Almighty GOD, to our country, ourſelves and poſterity loudly demands our moſt ſtrenuous exertions to avoid the impending danger.

Such are the meaſures adopted by the Britiſh miniſtry for enſlaving you; and with ſuch inceſſant vigilance has their plan been proſecuted, that tyranny already begins to wave its banner in your borders; and to threaten theſe once happy regions with infamous and deteſtable ſlavery!

Shall we, knowing the value of freedom, and nurſed in the arms of liberty, make a baſe and ignominious ſurrender of our rights; thereby conſigning ſucceeding generations, to a condition of wretchedneſs, from which perhaps all human efforts will be inſufficient to extricate them?

Duty to ourſelves, and regard for our country, ſhould induce us to defend our liberties, and to tranſmit the fair inheritance unimpaired to poſterity.

Should our reſtleſs enemies drive us to arms in defence of every thing we hold dear, we ſhould be reduced to a ſtate, dreadful even in contemplation; for ſhould we prove victorious, the blood of our brethren, ſhed in the unhappy conteſt, would cauſe the laurels to wither on our brows, and make the conquerors mourn with the vanquiſhed: But ſhould our enemies be ſucceſsful, they will thereby rivet the chains of ſlavery upon us and our poſterity.

Thus ſurrounded with dangers and diſtreſſes on every ſide; it behoves us to adopt and purſue ſuch peaceable meaſures, as, under GOD, will be moſt likely to prevent thoſe dreadful calamities, with which we are threatened.

Fully ſenſible, that to point out, with any degree of certainty, the methods, by which you may ſhun the threatening evils, would require more than human wiſdom we can only recommend ſuch meaſures as appear to us moſt likely to anſwer that deſirable end, beſt calculated to reſtore to you, that peace and harmony, ſo ardently wiſhed for, by every good and honeſt American, We therefore earneſtly recommend,

1ſt. That you diſcountenance and diſcourage all treſpaſſes and injuries againſt individuals, and their property, and all diſorders of every kind; and that you cultivate and maintain peace and harmony among yourſelves.

2d. That you yield due obedience to the magiſtrates, within this government; and carefully endeavor to ſupport the laws thereof.

3d. That you ſtrictly adhere to the aſſociation of the late Continental Congreſs; and deal with the violaters of it, in the manner therein recommended.

4th. That you endeavor, particularly, to enforce the laws of the province againſt hawkers, pedlars and petty chapmen.

5th. That you abſtain from the uſe of Eaſt-India tea, whenever, or by whatever means, it has, or may be imported. *see Index under Tea*

6th. That you encourage and ſupport your ſeveral committees of correſpondence and inſpection, in diſcharging the very important truſt you have repoſed in them. *see Index, under Committees*

7th. That in caſe any inhabitant of theſe colonies ſhould be ſeized, in order to be tranſported to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond ſeas, to be tried, for offences, ſuppoſed to be committed in America; you conduct yourſelves agreeable to the advice of the late Continental Congreſs. *vid Act, pa. 196, 509.*

8th. That in your ſeveral ſtations, you promote and encourage the manufactures of this country; and endeavor, both by precept and example, to induce all under you, and with whom you are connected, to practice œconomy, and induſtry; and to ſhun all kinds of extravagance.

9th. That the officers of the ſeveral regiments ſtrictly comply with the laws of this province for regulating the militia—And as the militia upon this continent, if properly diſciplined, would be able to do great ſervice, in its defence, ſhould it ever be invaded by his Majeſty's enemies: That you acquaint yourſelves with the manual exerciſe, particularly that recommended and enjoined by the Captain-General; the motions being natural, eaſy and beſt calculated to qualify perſons for real action; and alſo to improve themſelves in thoſe evolutions which are neceſſary for infantry in time of engagement.

10th. That, as your enemies are uſing every art to impoveriſh and diſtreſs you, in order to induce ſubmiſſion to their arbitrary mandates; you carefully ſhun thoſe meaſures which may have a tendency to diſtreſs your brethren and fellow-ſufferers; and avoid all unneceſſary law-ſuits, and endeavor to ſettle diſputes between you, in the moſt amicable, and leaſt expenſive manner.—That all debtors exert themſelves in diſcharging their juſt debts; and creditors exerciſe ſuch lenity as their circumſtances will admit of.

11th. That, as the inhabitants of the town of Boſton in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are now labouring under a load of miniſterial vengeance, laid upon them to enforce obedience to certain arbitrary and unconſtitutional acts, which if once ſubmitted to, muſt involve all America in ſlavery and ruin: Conſcious that all theſe Colonies are largly indebted to the virtue and fortitude of thoſe patriotic aſſertors of freedom, we heartily recommend a continuation of your contributions, for the relief of that oppreſſed people: And that you keep yourſelves in conſtant readineſs to ſupport them in their juſt oppoſition, whenever neceſſity may require.

Laſtly. We earneſtly entreat you, at this time of tribulation and diſtreſs, when your enemies are urging you to deſpair; when every ſcene around is full of gloom and horror; that in imitation of your pious forefathers, with contrition of ſpirit, and penitence of heart, you implore the divine BEING, who alone is able to deliver you from your preſent unhappy and diſtreſſing ſituation, to eſpouſe your righteous cauſe, ſecure your liberties, and fix them on a firm and laſting baſis. And we fervently beſeech him to reſtore to you, and your American brethren, that peace and tranquility, ſo ardently deſired, and earneſtly ſought for, by every true friend to liberty and mankind.

By order of the Convention.

J. WENTWORTH, Preſiden[t]

JOSEPH PEIRCE,

At his Shop, oppoſite the Weſt-End of the Town-Houſe in Boſton, has for Sale,

DUTCH LACES (remarkably cheap) neat ſpotted Velvets, Tabereen Cords, Royal Ribb, Corduroy, green, crimſon and blue Cape-Velvet; Pins, Broad Cloths, Lambſkins, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Hoſiery, Womens Pattens; China Ware, Writing Paper, Oznabrigs, Ravens Duck, with a great Variety of other Articles, all which he will ſell on very cheap Terms for ready Money.

CYRUS BALDWIN

HEREBY returns his ſincere and hearty Thanks to his Town and Country Cuſtomers, and to the Public in general, for the many Favours conferred on him in Trade; and acquaints them, that he intends to embark for London the Beginning of March next, and that he is now ſelling off his Stock in Trade, conſiſting of a large and valuable Aſſortment of INDIA and SCOTCH

GOODS,

(all which were imported before the Harbour of Boſton was blocked up) *at 50 per Cent. from the Sterling Coſt*, at his Store in Cornhill, a little North of the Town Houſe, in Boſton; Where Purchaſers, by applying ſpeedily, will find it much for their Advantage.

☞ Said Baldwin *once more* earneſtly requeſts all Perſons who are indebted to him on Note, Book, or otherways, to make immediate Payment. Conſtant Attendance will be given at his Store during his Abſence.

February 4, 1775.

THE Treaſurer of the County of Suffolk notifies thoſe Collectors of Taxes for ſaid County, who are in Arrears, That there are ſeveral Orders upon him neceſſary to be diſcharged, and no Money in the Treaſury to enable him to do it; which he hopes will induce them to pay their reſpective Balances without Delay.

Boſton, Feb. 3, 1775.

JUST PUBLISHED, at NEW-YORK, And may be had at Cox and Berry's in King-ſtreet, (Price HALF a DOLLAR)

GAINE's

UNIVERSAL REGISTER,

Or AMERICAN and BRITISH

CALENDAR, for the YEAR 1775;

Contents of which are as follow, viz.

THE Calendar. Royal Family of Great-Britain, and extent and ſituation of England, Scotland and Ireland. Royal Family, &c. of France and Spain,---of Portugal, Denmark and Norway, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Sardinia, Orange Italy and Turkey. Engliſh Nobility. Scots Nobility. Archbiſhops and Biſhops of England. Houſe of Commons. Privy Council. Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle and Bath. Secretaries of State. Lords of the Treaſury. Trade and Admiralty. High Court of Admiralty. Poſtmaſter General. Army. Royal Navy. Rank of Army and Navy. Pay of the Navy and Army. Precedency among Men and Women. Kings and Queens of England, Scotland and Great-Britain. Iriſh Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops. Enumerated Goods ſubject to Duty in America, and Holydays at the Cuſtom-Houſe. Deſcription of America. General Eſtabliſhment. Government of Weſt-Florida, Eaſt Florida, Georgia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and lower County of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex upon Delaware; New-Jerſey and New-York. Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England. Government of Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-Hampſhire, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, St. John's, and Canada. Miniſters and Congregations belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia. Aſſociate Preſbytery of Philadelphia. His Majeſty's Forces in North-America, and their Quarters. Governors of New-York, from the Year 1664, to the preſent Time. Governors of New-Jerſey, from, the Surrender of the Govrenment by the Proprietor in 1702, to the preſent Time. Tide Table for all the Provinces from Boſton to Weſt-Florida. Value of Coins as they now paſs in Great-Britain and America. The American Bill of Rights. Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs. Liſt of Delegates in the late Congreſs. Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands. Staff of the Army in North-America. Fairs in the Province of New-York. New-Jerſey Bills reduced to New-York Currency. Table of Intereſt. Roads, with the Poſtage of Letters to moſt Parts of the Continent, with an Eſtimate (taken in Congreſs) of the Number of Souls in the Province of Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, including the lower Counties; Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina.

At the above Place may be had, the New-York Pocket Almanack; as alſo Gaine's Univerſal Sheet Almanack, for the Uſe of Counting Houſes.

THE Debtors and Creditors to the Eſtate of John Bulkley, late of Groton, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame with Samuel Dana, or Daniel Bliſs, Executors to his Will.

BOSTON: Printed by MILLS and HICKS, at their PRINTING-OFFICE in School-ſtreet, next Door to CROMWELL'S HEAD TAVERN, where Subſcriptions, Advertiſements, and Letters of Intelligence for this Paper are taken in; and the Printing Buſineſs carried on, in its different Branches, with the greateſt Care.

Signed in, and on behalf of said meeting. see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & see indexes, under resolves.
See Index under Towns, Countys, Representations, Assemblys, Congress Continental, & Provincial, — & Resolves, &c. Country rising, &c. see Index, under Congress Continental. see pa. 514 x see pa. 606.
see their sufferings, pa. 541, 598 & see port Act, pa. 499 — Act altering Charter, pa. 532, — Act for administring Justice pa. 509

At a CONVENTION of COMMITTEES for the County of WORCESTER, convened at the Court-Houſe in Worceſter, January 27, 1775, the following Votes and Reſolves, paſſed, viz.

Voted, THAT a Committee of nine Perſons be choſen to take into Conſideration the Form of a Covenant for this County to adopt, and make Report to this Body. They reported as follows:

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this County that have not ſigned this or a ſimilar Covenant, that they do it as ſoon as may be with Conveniency.

WE the Subſcribers having ſeen the Aſſociation, &c. drawn up by the Grand Continental Congreſs, reſpecting the Non-Importation, Non-Conſumption and Non-Exportation of Goods, ſigned by our Delegates and the Delegates of the other Colonies on the Continent, and alſo the Addition thereto made by the Delegates in Provincial Congreſs, dated Cambridge, December 5th, 1774, for carrying into execution the ſaid Aſſociation, and having attentively conſidered the ſame, do heartily approve of ſaid Aſſociation, & of every Part thereof & and in order to make the ſame Aſſociation, &c. our own perſonal Act, do by theſe Preſents "aſſociate under the ſacred Ties of Virtue, Honor and Love of our Country," ſtrictly to obſerve and keep all and every Article and Clauſe in ſaid Aſſociation and Addition contained with reſpect to Importation, Exportation and Conſumption, according to the true Intent, Meaning and Letter thereof, and will duly inform and give Notice of every Evaſion or Contravention of ſaid Agreement as far as we are able. All and every of which Clauſes aforeſaid to remain firm and in force until over-ruled by a Continental and Provincial Body aſſembled. Witneſs our Hands, this 27th Day of January, 1775.

The above was accepted by the Convention and ſigned by the Members thereof.

Voted, That a Committee of ſeven take under Conſideration the Conduct of ſeveral Perſons who by their Behaviour have evidenced a Diſpoſition inimical to their Country, and make Report to this Body, is as follows.---Whereas the Convention of Committees from the County of Worceſter did on the 31ſt of Auguſt 1774, Reſolve, that it be recommended to ſuch Innholders and Retailers in ſaid County who may be approbated by the Selectmen in their reſpective Towns, to continue and exerciſe their reſpective Functions, provided they ſtrictly adhere to the Laws of this Province reſpecting Innholders and Retailers, and it was the Senſe of that Convention, that no Perſon or Perſons ought to ſell ſpirituous Liquors in ſaid County but ſuch as are or ſhall be approbated by the Selectmen of their reſpective Towns and Diſtricts. And as complaint has been made to the Convention now ſitting, that a number of Perſons in this County do practice the ſelling ſtrong Liquors, without the Approbation as aforeſaid, which is not only counteracting a Reſolve of ſaid Convention, but is againſt the Law of the Province, is of dangerous Conſequence, and has a Tendency to corrupt the Morals of the People, &c. And for preventing the ſame and promoting Peace and good Order, it is reſolved, that it be recommended to the Committees of Correſpondence, Inſpection, and Selectmen, in every Town and Diſtrict in this County, carefully to inquire into ſuch illegal Practices and Diſorders, and not only diſcountenance but diſcourage and put a final ſtop to ſuch breaches of good order, but provided any Perſon will not be reclaimed, he or they ought to be held up to public View and treated with not only Neglect but Contempt, as Enemies of all public as well as private Good until they reform.---And whereas Iſaac Jones, of Weſton, in the County of Middleſex, Innholder and Trader, has by his Conduct of late Years in various Inſtances manifeſted a Diſpoſition inimical to the Rights and Privileges of his Countrymen. Therefore reſolved, that it be earneſtly recommended to all the Inhabitants of this County, not to have any commercial Connections with the ſaid Iſaac Jones, but ſhun his Houſe and Perſon, and treat him with that Contempt he deſerves, and ſhould any Perſon in this County be ſo loſt to a Senſe of their Duty, after this Recommendation, as to have any commercial Connections or Dealings with the ſaid Jones, we do adviſe the Inhabitants of this County to treat ſuch Perſons with the utmoſt Neglect.

Whereas the Enemies of theſe united Colonies are indefatigable in their Endeavours to create Diviſions among the Inhabitants, and as there are ſeveral Printers on the Continent, viz. --------- and ----- of New-York, ------ and Mills and Hicks*, of Boſton, that inceſſantly aſſiſt them in their Endeavours by publiſhing their ſcandalous Performances in their ſeveral News-Papers: Therefore Reſolved, That it be recommended to the good People of this County not to take any more of the aforeſaid Papers, but that they encourage thoſe Printers who have invariably appeared friendly to this Country.

It is ſtrongly recommended by this Body to the Committees of Inſpection in the ſeveral Towns in this County, that they be very aſſiduous in the Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them, with reſpect to Trade, to ſee that all Traders keep ſtrictly to the Rules laid down by the Continental and Provincial Congreſſes, and alſo that they make ſtrict Enquiry of every Perſon that purchaſes Goods abroad, who they Trade with, and when the Goods were imported. We alſo recommend to the Inhabitants of this County whenever they purchaſe Goods as aboveſaid, that they be very careful not to break Covenant, and that they take Bills of Parcels of every Article and lay the ſame before the Committee for their Inſpection, that no Perſon may be impoſed upon by thoſe Villians that are inimical to the Cauſe of Liberty.

Whereas we are fully ſenſible that our Enemies are aſſiduouſly endeavouring to provoke us to Acts of Violence, not only with thoſe we eſteem inimical to our Liberties, who are Natives of this Province, but alſo with General Gage and the King's Troops; endeavouring thereby, as we apprehend, to exceed the Bounds of our Patience, that they may have a Pretence to repreſent us as the Aggreſſors.

Therefore Reſolved, That we are diſpoſed to conduct ourſelves friendly towards his Majeſty's Troops agreeable to the Recommendation of the Continental Congreſs, ſo long as they behave peaceably towards us.

2. Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this County, to be very careful in diſcountenancing and ſuppreſſing all Acts of Violence, except ſo much as is neceſſary to carry the Reſolves of the Continental and Provincial Congreſſes into Execution.-----And being fully convinced of the Juſtneſs of our Cauſe, we are determined firmly and religiouſly to ſupport and maintain our Rights, even to the Loſs of our Lives and Fortunes, before we will daſtardly and impiouſly give up and ſubmit to an arbitrary Power.

* The Printers hereof cannot but expreſs their Surpriſe at the above Reſolve of the Convention of Committees for the County of Worceſter, forewarning the good People of that County from taking this and other Papers; it is to them the more aſtoniſhing as they are not conſcious of the leaſt Partiality in their Publications, but have freely admitted the political Speculations of ALL Parties, and appeal to the World for the Truth of this their Aſſertion. But, notwithſtanding this Effort to ſuppreſs the Liberty of the Preſs, a Bleſſing ever held ſacred by all true Patriots, the Printers of the Maſſachuſetts Gazette aſſure the Public, that their Paper will ſtill continue impartially open, for a fair Diſcuſſion of the preſent unhappy Controverſy, and nothing that is wrote with Decency, free from perſonal Abuſe, will be veiled from the public Eye.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of New-Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's Council of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the council of the Province of New-Jerſey, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion; and to expreſs our obligations for having given us ſo early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, and that you have been pleaſed therein to conſult our conveniency.

We agree with your Excellency, that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majeſty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were we, on this occaſion to paſs over in ſilence, the preſent alarming tranſactions, which are ſo much the objects of public attention; and therefore beg leave to aſſure you, that feeling ourſelves ſtrongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great Britain and her colonies, and deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the important connection they have with each other, we ſhall, with all ſincere loyalty to our moſt gracious ſovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent thoſe miſchiefs which the preſent ſituation of affairs ſeems to threaten; and, by our zeal for the authority of government on the one hand, and for the conſtitutional rights of the people on the other, aim at reſtoring that health of the political body, which every good ſubject muſt earneſtly deſire.

Your Excellency may be aſſured, that we will exert our utmoſt influence, both in our public and private capacities, to reſtore that harmony between the parent ſtate and his Majeſty's American Dominions, which is ſo eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of the whole empire: And earneſtly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preſerve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws.

By Order of the Houſe,
Peter Kemble, *Speaker.*

Council Chamber, Jan. 1775.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Heartily thank you for this Addreſs. Your ſentiments concerning the preſent alarming tranſactions,—your expreſſions of zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great Britain and her Colonies.—Your promiſes to exert your utmoſt influence to reſtore harmony between them, and to preſerve peace, good order, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws, are ſuch as evince your loyalty to the moſt gracious of ſovereigns, and your regard for the true welfare of the people. Their conſtitutional rights will ever be found beſt ſupported by a ſtrict obedience to the laws and authority of Government. Whenever that Barrier is broken down, anarchy and confuſion, with all their attendant evils, will moſt aſſuredly enter, and deſtroy all the bleſſings of civil ſociety.

The Humble Addreſs of the Repreſentatives of ſaid Colony in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New-Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have taken into our conſideration, your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion.

We ſhould have been glad that your Excellency's inclinations, to have given us, as early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, as was conſiſtent with our "convenience," had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your deſign, and more favourable to us, than it really has done on the preſent occaſion. If the petitions which we underſtand have been preſented to you had been granted, we ſhould have had a meeting more convenient to us than the preſent; and that meeting, perhaps, would have prevented ſome of thoſe "alarming tranſactions" which your Excellency's apprehenſion of your duty, leads you to inform us, as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us, but that it may not be ſo intirely fruſtrated in future, permit us to inform you it will be much the moſt agreeable to us, that the meeting of the houſe, to do public buſineſs, ſhould not be poſtponed to a time later, than when the bill for the ſupport of Government expired.

We are ſorry to hear that in your Excellency's opinion, there has been of late any "alarming tranſactions" in this and the neighbouring colonies, our conſent to, or, approbation of which may lead the good people we repreſent into "anarchy, miſery, and all the horrors of a civil war." It is true, you are pleaſed to tell us, that this deſtructive mode of proceeding, has been adopted but "in part," by ſome of the inhabitants of this colony; We aſſure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to meaſures deſtructive to the welfare of our conſtituents, and in which, we ſhall be equally involved with them; their intereſts and our own, we look upon as inſeparable, no arguments are neceſſary to prevail on us, to endeavor to prevent ſuch impending calamities, and if we ſhould at any time miſtake our duty ſo much, we hope your regard to the people, will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other repreſentatives who may act with more prudence. The incertainty however, to what "alarming tranſactions" in particular you refer, renders it inſufficient for us to aſſure you only, that we profeſs ourſelves to be the loyal ſubjects of the King, from whoſe goodneſs, we hope to be relieved from the preſent unhappy ſituation; that we will do all in our power to preſerve that excellent form of government, under which we at preſent live; and that we neither intend to uſurp the rights of others, nor ſuffer any veſted in us by the conſtitution, to be wreſted out of our hands, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy differences, which at preſent ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and her Colonies—We ſhall heartily, rejoice to ſee the time when they ſhall ſubſide on principles, conſiſtent with the rights and intereſts of both, which we ardently hope is not far off; and tho' we cannot conceive how the ſeperate petition of one colony is likely to ſuceed, than the united petitions of all; yet in order to ſhew our deſire to promote ſo good a purpoſe by every proper means, we ſhall make uſe of the mode pointed out by your Excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleaſed to aſſure us will be paid to the repreſentatives of the people.

We have already reſolved to ſupport his Majeſty's Government, and we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that though we are warmly attached to that liberty, which as ſubjects of our auguſt monarch, we apprehend ourſelves to be juſtly intitled to, and firmly reſolved to preſerve it, by every conſtitutional means in our power; yet we ſhall with pleaſure lay hold of every proper occaſion to manifeſt that loyalty to his perſon, and regard to the conſtitution, which as ſubjects and freemen can be reaſonably expected from us.

Houſe of Aſſembly, Feb. 1ſt, 1775.

By Order of the Houſe,
CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

His Excellency's *ANSWER.*

GENTLEMEN,

WERE I to give ſuch an anſwer to your addreſs as the peculiar nature of it ſeems to require, I ſhould be neceſſarily led into the explanation and diſcuſſion of ſeveral matters and tranſactions, which, from the regard I bear to you, and the people of this colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion.

It is, beſides, in vain now to argue on the ſubject, as you have, with moſt uncommon and unneceſſary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that deſtructive mode of proceeding, which I ſo earneſtly warned you againſt.

Whether, after ſuch a reſolution, the petition you mention can be reaſonably expected to produce any good effect; and whether you or I have beſt conſulted the true intereſt of the people on this important occaſion, I ſhall leave others to determine.

You may be aſſured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any ſiniſter motive whatever. It came from an heart ſincerely devoted to my native country, whoſe welfare and happineſs depend, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 13.

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the Town of *Marblehead*, at their Meeting on the 28th December, 1774.

WHEREAS ſome of the Addreſſors have voluntarily and manfully renounced the Addreſs, and ſatisfied the Public for the Injury and Affront therein by them offered it; and the Hon. *Robert Hooper*, Eſq; *Benjamin Marſton*, Eſq; Major *John Pedrick*, Mr. *John Prentice*, *Nathan Bowen* and *Thomas Roble*, Eſqrs, have not ſhewn the leaſt Diſpoſition for recalling it, but on the other Hand, whilſt the ſaid *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; has, by the united Colonies of America, been conſidered as their common Enemy; while our Metropolis has been groaning under the Effects of his wicked Devices; whilſt the Colonies are univerſally convulſed in Conſequence of the ſame, and brought to the Brink of War and Bloodſhed; theſe Perſons, regardleſs of the juſt Expectations of the Town, and deſpiſing its Patience, have been, and ſtill continue obſtinate in refuſing to recede from their Principles, by which they profeſs to juſtify and befriend the moſt inveterate Enemy of America, and of Conſequence are themſelves Enemies to their Country:—*Voted*, therefore, That from theſe Conſiderations, as well as from the general Diſpoſition which has appeared in the Perſons mentioned, to encourage our Oppreſſion, and to deſert us in our Struggles for Liberty, it is a Duty which we owe to our Country, Families, and Poſterity, effectually to diſcourage ſuch ungenerous, unjuſtifiable, and opprobrious Conduct; and therefore we will from this Time, to the utmoſt of our Power, break off all Connections in Commerce, and in every other Way, with the Perſons mentioned, until they ſhall ſatisfy America for their paſt Miſconduct, and give ſome manifeſt Tokens of a good Diſpoſition to join their Country in its juſt Cauſe. And the Clerk of this Town is ordered to publiſh this Vote in the Eſſex Gazette, after the firſt of February next, with the Names of ſuch of the Perſons aforeſaid as ſhall not have given the Satisfaction required, that a proper Reſentment from the Province may likewiſe fall upon them. A Copy examined.

Atteſt. BENJA. BODEN, Town-Clerk.

Marblehead, February 1, 1775.

NEW-YORK, February 10.

To his Majeſty's JUSTICES aſſembled at the General Quarter Seſſions of the peace, for the city and county of New-York, February 10, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE in the faithful diſcharge of our duty as Grand Jurors, we hand this honourable court, indictments againſt ſeveral perſons for breaches of the peace, and offences committed againſt the perſon of a reputed informer of contraband goods.

After acknowledging his moſt gracious Majeſty George the third, King of Great Britain, &c. as our only true and lawful ſovereign and the Britiſh conſtitution, as founded on the compact of its King's with their ſubjects, the laws made in ſupport of and agreeable to that conſtitution, together with our oaths and the dictates of our conſciences, the rules of our actions.

We cannot paſs by this opportunity of publicly joining the general voice of our country, in bearing teſtimony againſt many oppreſſive acts of parliament paſſed in his preſent Majeſty's reign, relative to his American colonies, and which at preſent are the cauſe of ſo much trouble and uneaſineſs in the minds of his loyal American ſubjects.

Particularly againſt the power exerciſed by the parliament of taxing and making laws binding upon the American colonies in all caſes whatſoever; againſt thoſe acts which ſtrike at the very foundation of Britiſh liberty; the trial by juries, ſuch are thoſe by which the powers of admiralty and vice admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits; the judges impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from effects condemned by themſelves; the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms impowered to break open, and enter houſes without the authority of any civil magiſtrate, founded on legal information; enormous forfeitures incurred for ſlight offences; vexatious informers exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable; and oppreſſive ſecurity required from owners before they are allowed to defend their rights; by all which, the lives, liberty and property of Americans are rendered inſecure. (12) see act pa. 524

4 see page, 519, 536. 604, 627, 606. v pa. 606
X see Index, under Congress Continental.
) see Index, under Congress Provincial.
(1) see pa. 604, 627. — see pa. 575.
{ see Index, under Troops. } see Indexes, under Gage. (2) see Index, under Resolves. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (3) see speech, pa. 662.
(4) see Index, under Towns, County, Assembly, Representatives, Congress Continental, & Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, &c. (5) see part of Constitutional rights, viz magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050—petition of right, pa. 815—Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. (6) see pa. 644. (7) see ~~list of ad~~ Index, under addresses. (8) see Index, under recantations, &c.
(9) see Index under Hutchinson. (10) see sufferings of Boston, pa. 541, 596. (11) see Tea act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. Molass. Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2.

CHARLESTOWN, [*South-Carolina*] Dec. 12.

The following remarkable charge of the Hon. Wm. Henry Drayton, Eſq; one of the Judges of the court of general ſeſſions of the peace, oyer and terminer, aſſize and general goal delivery, for the diſtricts of Cambden, and Cheraws, on his circuit the 5th and 15th days of November laſt, delivered to the ſeveral grand juries, and by them ordered to be printed, together with their preſentments and the addreſs of the petty jury, viz.

The CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

YOU are now met to diſcharge one of the moſt important duties in ſociety; for you are aſſembled arbiters of the innocence or guilt of ſuch of your fellow citizens who are ſo unfortunate, as to have afforded occaſion, however ſlight, for the laws to take cognizance of their conduct——You are authorized to paſs judgment in the firſt inſtance, upon the apparently guilty wretch; and by your acquitting voice, you have power to ſhield apparent innocence from a malicious proſecution:—Such powers have the coſtitution of your country veſted in you: Powers! no leſs important than truly honourable, when exerciſed with a fearleſs integrity.

It is your indiſpenſable duty, to endeavour to exerciſe theſe powers with propriety. It is mine, conciſely to point out to you, the line of your conduct.—A conduct which, the venerable conſtitution of your country intends, by protecting the innocent, and by delivering the guilty over to the courſe of law, ſhould operate to nouriſh in its native vigour, *even that conſtitution itſelf, from whoſe generous ſpirit we have a title to call ourſelves* FREEMEN —An appellation which peculiarly diſtinguiſhes the Engliſh ſubjects (thoſe unfortunately diſappointed fellow citizens in Quebec excepted) and ranks them above all the civilized nations of the earth!

By as much as your *prefer* freedom to ſlavery, by ſo much ought you to prefer a generous death to ſervitude, and to hazard every thing to endeavour to maintain that rank which is ſo gloriouſly pre-eminent above all other nations. You ought to endeavour to preſerve it, not only for its ineſtimable value; but from a reverence to our anceſtors, from whom we received it, and from a love of our children, to whom we are bound by every conſideration, to deliver down this legacy—the moſt valuable that ever was or can be delivered to poſterity.—It is compounded of the moſt generous civil liberty that ever exiſted; and the ſacred chriſtian religion, releaſed from the abſurdities which are inculcated—the ſhackles which are impoſed—the tortures which are inflicted—and the flames which are lighted, blown up and fed with blood, by the Roman Catholic doctrines: Doctrines which tend to eſtabliſh a moſt cruel tyranny in church and ſtate: A tyranny under which all Europe groaned for many ages. And ſuch are the diſtinguiſhing characters of this legacy, which, may God of his infinite goodneſs and mercy long preſerve to us, and graciouſly continue to our poſterity. But without our pious and unwearied endeavours to preſerve theſe bleſſings it is folly and preſumption to hope for a continuance of them. Hence in order to ſtimulate your exertions in favour of your civil liberties which protect your religious rights; inſtead of diſcourſing to you of the laws of other ſtates, and comparing them to our own; allow me to tell you what your civil liberties are, and to charge you, which I do in the moſt ſolemn manner, to hold them dearer than your lives.—A leſſon and charge at all times proper from a judge—but particularly ſo at this criſis, when America is in one general and generous commotion touching this truly important point.

It is unneceſſary for me to draw any other character of thoſe liberties than, that great line by which they are diſtinguiſhed: And happy is it for the ſubjects, that thoſe liberties can be marked in ſo eaſy, and in ſo diſtinguiſhing a manner. And this is the diſtinguiſhing character.—Engliſh people cannot be taxed—nay, they cannot be bound by any law, unleſs by their conſent, expreſſed by themſelves or their repreſentatives of their own election. This colony was ſettled by Engliſh ſubjects---by a people from England herſelf---a people who brought over with them---who planted in this colony---and who tranſmitted to their poſterity, the invaluable rights of Engliſhmen.—Rights! which no time, no contract, no climate, can diminiſh!—Thus poſſeſſed of ſuch rights, it is of the moſt ſerious importance that you ſtrictly execute thoſe regulations which have ariſen from ſuch a parentage, and to which you have given the authority of laws, by having given your conſtitutional conſent that they ſhould operate as laws. For by your not executing what thoſe laws require, you would weaken the force, and would ſhew, I may almoſt ſay, a treaſonable contempt of thoſe conſtitutional rights out of which your laws ariſe, and which you ought to defend and ſupport, at the hazard of your lives.—Hence, by all the ties, which mankind hold moſt dear and ſacred—your reverence to your anceſtors—your love to your own intereſts—your tenderneſs to your poſterity—by the awful obligations of your oath, I charge you to do your duty—to maintain the laws, the rights, the conſtitution of your country—even at the hazard of your lives and fortunes.

Some courtly Judges, ſtile themſelves the King's ſervants: A ſtile which ſounds harſhly in my ears, inaſmuch as, the being a ſervant implies obedience to the orders of the maſter: And ſuch Judges might poſſibly think that, in the preſent ſituation of American affairs, this charge is inconſiſtent with my duty to the King.—But for my part, *in* my judicial character, I know no maſter but the law—I am a ſervant, not to the King, but to the conſtitution; and in my eſtimation, I ſhall beſt diſcharge my duty as a good ſubject to the King, and a truſty officer under the conſtitution, when I boldly declare the law to the people, and inſtruct them in their civil rights. Indeed, you gentlemen of the grand jury, cannot properly comprehend your duty, and your great obligation to perform it, unleſs you know thoſe civil rights from which theſe duties ſpring, and by knowing the value of thoſe rights, *thence* learn your obligations to perform theſe duties.

Having thus generally touched upon the nature and importance of your civil rights, in order to excite you to execute thoſe laws to which they have given birth; I will now conciſely point out to you, the particular duties which the laws of your country require at your hands.

Unbiaſſed by affection to, and unawed by fear of any man, or any ſet of men, you are to make preſentment of every perſon, and of every proceeding, militating againſt public good—The law orders me particularly to give in charge to watch carefully over our Negro act, and our jury law: A law which, cannot be too highly valued, whether we regard the excellence of its nature, or the importance of its object. This law carries in itſelf an indelible mark of what high importance the legiſlature thought it when they enacted it; and it carries in itſelf alſo a kind of prophecy that its exiſtence in its native vigour would in after times be endangered:—And therefore it is, that the law orders the judges ever to charge the grand juries to watch over it with care: Indeed, you ought to do ſo with the moſt jealous circumſpection. A learned judge ſays, "every new tribunal erected for the deciſion of facts without the intervention of a jury, is a ſtep toward ariſtrocracy—the moſt oppreſſive of abſolute governments. And it is therefore a duty which every man owes to his country, his friends, his poſterity, and himſelf, *to maintain to the utmoſt of his power,* this valuable conſtitution in all its rights; to reſtore it to its ancient dignity if at all impaired; to amend it wherever it is defective; and above all, to guard with the moſt jealous circumſpection, againſt the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial, which, under a variety of plauſible pretences, may in time, imperceptibly undermine this beſt preſervative of Engliſh liberty."—Mr. Juſtice Blackſtone terms the Engliſh trial by jury the glory of the Engliſh law;—let me tell you, *our* trial by jury is that kind of glory in full meridian luſtre, in compariſon of which, the Engliſh mode appears only with diminiſhed ſplendor.

But, let not your care of this great object occupy all your attention; you are to find all ſuch bills of indictment, as the examination of witneſſes in ſupport of them, may induce you to think there is a probability that the fact charged is true; for you are not to exact ſuch circumſtantial and poſitive evidence as, would be neceſſary to ſupport the indictment before a petit jury.—To make thoſe preſentments—and to find theſe bills, it is not neceſſary that you all agree in opinion; twelve united voices among you, are ſufficient to diſcharge the duties of a grand jury: But, it is abſolutely neceſſary, that twelve of you agree in opinion, upon every point under your conſideration; and happy, happy—thrice happy are that people, who cannot be made to ſuffer under any conſtruction of the law, but by the united voices of twenty four impartial men, having no intereſt in the cauſe, but, that the laws be executed, and juſtice be adminiſtered.

In ſhort, that you may diſcharge your duty with propriety, and that you may purſue that courſe of conduct which the law requires; let me in the ſtrongeſt terms, recommend to you, that you keep conſtantly in your mind, the nature and particulars of the oath which you have juſt taken. To you, this oath is of as much importance as the mariners compaſs is to thoſe who ſail on the ocean, this points out the courſe of their voyage—your oath as clearly points out to you, the courſe of your conduct—I dare ſay you are willing to diſcharge that duty which you owe to ſociety; I make no doubt but that you will diſcharge it with advantage to the public, and therefore with honour to yourſelves.

In Provincial Congreſs(1)*, Cambridge, Feb.* 16, 1775.

WHEREAS it has pleaſed Almighty GOD, the juſt and good Governor of the world, to permit ſo great a calamity to befal us, as the preſent controverſy between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, and which threatens us with the [redacted] (2)

And whereas it has been the annual and laudable cuſtom of this colony, at the opening of the Spring, to obſerve a day of faſting and prayer, to humble themſelves before GOD for their ſins, and to implore his forgiveneſs and bleſſing:

It is therefore Reſolved, as the ſenſe of this Congreſs,(1) that it is highly and peculiarly proper and a duty incumbent upon this people; more eſpecially at a time of ſuch general diſtreſs, that a day of public faſting and prayer ſhould be obſerved and kept throughout this colony, not only on account of the preſent (2) calamity, but alſo in conformity to the laudable cuſtom of our anceſtors: And it is accordingly recommended to the ſeveral religious aſſemblies in the ſame, that Thurſday the 16th day of March next, be obſerved as a day of faſting and prayer, to humble ourſelves before GOD, on account of our ſins, to implore his forgivneſs, to beg his bleſſing upon the labours of the field, upon our merchandize, fiſhery and manufactures, and upon the various means uſed to recover (2) and preſerve our juſt rights and liberties: and alſo that his bleſſing may reſt upon all the Britiſh empire, upon GEORGE the third, our rightful KING, and upon all the Royal Family, that they may be great and laſting bleſſings to the world; to implore the outpourings of his ſpirit, to enable us to bear and ſuffer whatever his holy and righteous providence may ſee fit to lay upon us; and alſo humbly to ſupplicate his direction and aſſiſtance, to diſcover and reform whatever is amiſs, that ſo he may be pleaſed to remove theſe heavy afflictions, theſe tokens of his diſpleaſure and may cauſe harmony and union to be reſtored between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, and that we may again rejoice in the free and undiſturbed (2) exerciſe of all thoſe rights and privileges, for the enjoyment of which our pious and virtuous anceſtors braved every danger and tranſmitted the fair poſſeſſion down to their children, to be by them handed down intire to the lateſt poſterity.

Signed by order of the Provincial (1) Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

The following is an Addreſs preſented to General Gage, from the Select-Men of ſix towns in the county of Plymouth, occaſioned by a number of ſoldiers being ſtationed at Marſhfield in ſaid county, in a time of peace.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, Eſq;

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, ſelect-men of the ſeveral towns of Plymouth, Kingſton Duxborough, Pembroke, Hanover and Scituate, deeply affected with a ſenſe of the increaſing dangers and calamities, which (2) menace one of the moſt promiſing countries upon earth with political exition, cannot but lament, that while we are endeavoring to preſerve peace, and maintain the authority of the laws, at a period, when the bands of government are relaxed, by violent infractions (8) on the charter of the province, our enemies are practiſing every inſidious ſtratagem, to ſeduce the people into acts of violence and outrage.

We beg leave to addreſs your Excellency, on a ſubject which excites our apprehenſions extremely: And in the repreſentation of facts, we promiſe to pay that ſacred regard to truth, which had our adverſaries obſerved, we flatter ourſelves, it would have precluded the neceſſity of our addreſſing your Excellency, on this occaſion.

We are informed from good authority, that a number of people from Marſhfield and Scituate, have made application to your Excellency, ſoliciting the aid of a detachment of his Majeſty's troops, for the ſecurity and protection of themſelves and properties. (3) That their fears and intimidation were intirely groundleſs, that no deſign, or plan of moleſtation, was formed againſt them, or exiſted but in their own imaginations; their own declarations, and their actions, which have a more ſtriking language, abundantly demonſtrate. (3) Several men of unqueſtionable veracity, reſiding in the town of Marſhfield, have ſolemnly called God to witneſs, before one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, that they not only never heard of any intention to diſturb the complainants, (3) but repeatedly ſaw them, after they pretended to be under apprehenſions of danger, attending to their private affairs, without arms; and even after they had lodged their arms, a few miles diſtant from their reſpective houſes. They frequently declared in converſation with the deponents, that they were not apprehenſive of receiving any injury in their perſons or properties; and one of them, who is a minor (as many of them are) being perſuaded to ſave his life, by adjoining himſelf to the petitioners, but afterwards abandoning them by the requeſt of his father, depoſeth in the like ſolemn manner, that he was under no intimidation himſelf, nor did he ever hear any one of them ſay that he was. It appears as evident as if written with a ſun-beam, from the general tenor of the teſtimony, (which we are willing to lay before your Excellency, if deſired) that their expreſſions of fear, were a fallicious pretext, dictated by the inveterate enemies of our conſtitution, to induce your Excellency to ſend troops into the country, to augment the difficulties of our ſituation, already very diſtreſſing) and what confirms this truth, (if it need any confirmation is the aſſiduity and pains which we have taken to inveſtigate it: We have induſtriouſly and impartially ſcrutinized into the cauſe of this alarm, and cannot find, that it has the leaſt foundation in reality.

All that we have in view in this addreſs, is to lay before your Excellency a true ſtate of facts, and to remove that approbrium, which this movement of the military reflects on this county: and as a ſpirit of enmity and falſehood is prevalent in the country, and as every thing which comes from a gentleman of your Excellency's exalted ſtation, naturally acquires great weight and importance, we earneſtly entreat your Excellency, to ſearch into the grounds of every report, previous to giving your aſſent to it.

Signed by a number of Select-Men.

Pembroke, February 7, 1775.

vid, pa. 689.

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see part of the Constitutional rights, viz. in Magna Charta, pa. 790-1050; petition of right, pa. 816 - Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. & see Quebect Act, pa. 559. & see Index, under Towns, Countys, assemblys, Representatives, Congress, Continental, & Provincial, resolves, rising of the Country, &c. ‖ see Indexes, under Jurys, to find the great importance of them.

(1) see Index, under Congress Provincial. (2) see list of Grievances, pa. 971. × see Index, under Troops, & see pa. 657. ~~~ see the Charter, pa. 1077. (8) In particular by the Act altering the Charter, see pa. 532, - Act for ad. Justice, pa. 509. (3) see doings of the Provincial Congress on this Subject, pa. 677.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
At Cambridge, Feb. 9, 1775.

To the INHABITANTS of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Friends and fellow ſufferers,

WHEN a people intitled to that freedom, which your anceſtors have nobly preſerved, as the richeſt inheritance of their children, are invaded by the hand of oppreſſion, and trampled on by the mercileſs feet of tyranny, reſiſtance is ſo far from being criminal, that it becomes the chriſtian and ſocial duty of each individual.

While you ſee the lives of your fellow men in other nations ſported with and deſtroyed, and their eſtates confiſcated by their Prince; only to gratify the caprice, ambition or avarice of a tyrant, you ought to entertain and cultivate in your minds the higheſt gratitude to the ſupreme Being for having placed you under ſuch a form of government, as when duly adminiſtered, gives the meaneſt peaſant the ſame ſecurity in his life and property, as his Sovereign has in his crown.

This conſtitution of government ſecures to each one, ſubject thereto, ſuch an intire property in his inheritance, and the fruit of his induſtry, that they can not be taken from him, without his perſonal or repreſentative conſent; and as the evidence of entire property ariſes from the uncontroulable power of diſpoſing, when your eſtates ſhall be brought into ſuch a ſituation, or under ſuch a form of government, as that they can be diſpoſed of, or granted by perſons, who are by no means accountable to you therefor, you ceaſe to have any thing more than a licenced and precarious property in them.

Notwithſtanding theſe principles have been warmly contended for, and nobly defended at the expence of much blood and treaſure, by your Britiſh anceſtors, who have ever been ſeriouſly alarmed at the leaſt infringement on this branch of their happy privileges, the Houſe of Commons there, over whom you have not the leaſt controul, and in whoſe election you have no voice, have claimed and exerciſed the powers of granting your money without your conſent: And, what renders the ſame more aggravated is, that the money extorted from you, is applied to the vile purpoſe of maintaining a ſet of men, who through depravity of mind, and cruelty of diſpoſition, have been and ſtill are endeavouring to enforce certain acts of parliament, made with expreſs purpoſe to take from you your charter rights, and reduce you to a ſtate of miſery, equal to that ever attendant on thoſe, whoſe Prince has the ſole diſpoſal of their lives and properties.

Fleets, troops and every implement of war, are ſent into the province, with apparent deſign to wreſt from you, that freedom which it is your duty, even at the riſque of your lives, to hand inviolate to poſterity.

Thoſe ſtrides of tyranny have fixed the united attention of all America, and being greatly and juſtly alarmed, the wiſdom of the whole continent has been collected in that congreſs, whoſe ſalutary reſolutions have pointed you to effectual means of redreſs, and the execution of the plan projected by that honourable aſſembly, has been warmly recommended to you by your former Provincial Congreſs.

The tranſactions of your former Congreſs, with regard to placing the militia on ſuch a footing as may ſerve to defend you from each act of hoſtility that may be offered, have been carefully tranſmitted to you, and we rejoice to hear, that you have chearfully paid the ſtricteſt attention to them, and ardently wiſh that the ſame martial ſpirit, which ſo remarkably prevails among you, may be encouraged and increaſed.

Though we deprecate a rupture with the mother ſtate, yet we muſt ſtill urge you to every preparation for your neceſſary defence; for unleſs you exhibit to your enemies ſuch a firmneſs as ſhall convince them, that you are worthy of that freedom your anceſtors fled here to enjoy, you have nothing to expect but the vileſt and moſt abject ſlavery.

The foregoing pages [for which we muſt refer our readers to a pamphlet lately publiſhed by order of the Congreſs] contain the reſolutions of your former Congreſs, reſpecting the improvement of your public monies at this critical juncture of your public affairs. Such is the alarming ſtate of the province, that the neceſſity of punctually complying with theſe reſolves, can by no means need any further argument to ſtimulate thereto, than what naturally ariſes from facts under your conſtant obſervations; but as neceſſary preparations for your defence, require immediate ſupplies of money, duty and faithfulneſs to you, compel us to take leave to hint, that ſhould you be ſo unhappy as to be driven to unſheath the ſword, in defence of your lives and properties, the having proper magazines, duly prepared, may give that ſucceſs which cannot be expected without them.

Subjects generally pay obedience to the laws of the land, to avoid the penalty that accrues on breach of them; and on the ſame principles we are aſſured, that as you hitherto have, you will continue ſtill, ſtrictly to adhere to the reſolutions of your ſeveral congreſſes; for we can conceive of no greater puniſhment, for the breach of human laws, than the miſery that muſt inevitably follow your diſregarding the plans that have, by your authority, with that of the whole continent been projected.

Your conduct hitherto, under the ſevereſt trials, has been worthy of you as men and chriſtians; and notwithſtanding the pains that have been taken by your enemies to inculcate the doctrines of non-reſiſtance and paſſive obedience, and by every art to delude and terrify you, the whole continent of America has this day cauſe to rejoice in your firmneſs. We truſt you will ſtill continue ſtedfaſt, and having regard to the dignity of your characters as freemen, and thoſe generous ſentiment reſulting from your natural and political connections, you never will ſubmit your necks to the galling yoke of deſpotiſm prepared for you; but with a proper ſenſe of your dependence on God, nobly defend thoſe rights which heaven gave, and no man ought to take from you.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

The Method of making Gun-Powder.

By following which Direction every Perſon may eaſily ſupply himſelf with a ſufficiency of that Commodity.

GUN POWDER is a compoſition of Salt-Petre, Sulphur, and Charcoal, mixed together, and uſually granulated, (formed into ſmall grains) which eaſily takes fire, and when fired, rarifies or expands, with great vehemence, by means of its elaſtic force. It is to this Powder we owe all the action and effect of Guns, Ordnance, &c.

The following is Dr. Shaw's Recipe for proportioning the ingredients and making of it: Take four ounces of refined Salt Petre, an ounce of Brimſtone, and ſix drams of Small-coal; reduce theſe to a fine powder, and continue beating them for ſome time in a ſtone mortar, with a wooden peſtle, wetting the mixture between whiles with water, ſo as to form the whole into a uniſon paſte, which is reduced to grains, by paſſing it thro' a wire-ſieve fit for the purpoſe; and in this form being carefully dried, it becomes the common Gun powder. For making large quantities, Mills are uſually provided, by means of which more work may be performed in one day, than a Man can do in an hundred. The Nitre or Salt Petre is thus refined; take four pounds of rough Nitre as it comes to us from the Indies, by boiling it in as much water as will commodiouſly ſuffice for that purpoſe; then let it ſhoot for two or three days in a covered veſſel of earth, with ſticks laid acroſs for the cryſtals to adhere to. Theſe cryſtals being taken out, are dried in the air. In order to reduce this Salt to powder, they diſſolve it in as ſmall a proportion of water as poſſible, then keep it conſtantly ſtirring over the fire, till the water exhales, when a white, dry powder is left behind. In order to purify the Brimſtone employed, they diſſolve it with a very gentle heat; then ſcum and paſs it thro' a ſtrainer; the Brimſtone is judged to be ſufficiently refined if it melts without yielding any fetid odour when put between two hot iron plates: care muſt be taken that the Brimſtone don't take fire in melting. The Coal for making of Gun-Powder is either that of willow, or hazel, well charred (burnt) and reduced to a powder. The ingredients being thus prepared, it requires that they be well mixed, and as there would be danger of its catching fire if beat in a dry form, the method is to keep them continually moiſt, either with water, urine, or ſolution of ſal almoniac: after its being well beat, the maſs is fit for corning and drying in the ſun, or otherwiſe, ſo as ſeduouſly to prevent its taking fire.——Large grain'd Powder has the moſt ſtrength.

see Index, under Congreſs Provincial.

see our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. see list of Grievances, pa. 971. see Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050 — petition of right, pa. 816 — Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. see declaratory Act, pa. 524, see Tea Act, page 735, Vol. 1 — Molaſſes Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2 & see Board of Customs, pa. 82, Vol. 3 & Judges, what pay they have, see Indexes, under Judges — & under Hutchinson. in particular, Act for altering ye Charter, see pa. 532 — Act for administration Justice, pa. 509, &c. — & port Act, pa. 499.

— see Indexes, under Men of War, & Troops. x see Index, under Congreſs Continental. (1) see pa. 606. (2) see Index, under resolves of Congreſs Provincial (3) see Index, under Resolves of the Congreſs Continental (4) see Index, under Towns, Countys, Representatives, Aſsemblys, Congreſs Continental, & Provincial, Resolves, &c. — see Index, under Gun powder

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 30.

PROCEEDINGS of the CONVENTION, for the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, held at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, and continued by adjournments, to the 28th.

P R E S E N T.

One Hundred and Five Delegates.

THE chairman of the Philadelphia committee opened the convention, by explaining the motives which induced ſaid committee to propoſe the holding this convention.

JOSEPH REED, Eſq; was choſen *preſident* of this convention.

Meſſrs. JONATHAN B. SMITH, JOHN BENEZET, and FRANCIS JOHNSON, Eſq; were choſen *ſecretaries*.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, that the Committee of the city of *Philadelphia*, and each county Committee, ſhall have one vote in determining every queſtion that may come before this convention.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this convention moſt heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congreſs: That we will faithfully endeavour to carry into execution, the meaſures of the aſſociation entered into, and recommended, by them, and that the members of that very reſpectable body, merit our warmeſt thanks, by their great and diſintereſted labours for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the *Britiſh* colonies.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral members of this convention to promote and encourage inſtructions or advice from their ſeveral counties, to their repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of ſlaves into this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in caſe the trade of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, ſhall be ſuſpended in conſequence of the preſent ſtruggle, it is the opinion of this convention that the ſeveral counties ſhould, and that the members of this convention will, exert themſelves to afford all the neceſſary relief and aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of the ſaid city and liberties, who will be more immediately affected by ſuch an event.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any oppoſition ſhall be given to any of the committees of this province in carrying the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs into execution, the committees of the other counties, in order to preſerve the ſaid aſſociation inviolate, will give all the weight and aſſiſtance in their power to the committee who ſhall meet with ſuch oppoſition.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the moſt earneſt wiſh and deſire of this convention to ſee harmony reſtored between Great Britain and the colonies: That we will exert our utmoſt endeavours for the attainment of that moſt deſirable object: That it is the opinion of this body that the commercial oppoſition pointed out by the Continental Congreſs, if faithfully adhered to, will be the means of reſcuing this unhappy country from the evils meditated againſt it. But if the humble and loyal petition of ſaid Congreſs, to his moſt gracious Majeſty, ſhould be diſregarded; and the Britiſh adminiſtration, inſtead of redreſſing our grievances, ſhould determine by force to effect a ſubmiſſion to the late arbitrary acts of the Britiſh parliament, in ſuch a ſituation we hold it our indiſpenſible duty to reſiſt ſuch force, and at every hazard, to defend the rights and liberties of America.

WHEREAS it has been judged neceſſary for the preſervation of our juſt rights and liberties to lay a reſtraint on our importation, and as the freedom, happineſs and proſperity of a ſtate greatly depend on providing within itſelf a ſupply of articles neceſſary for ſubſiſtance, cloathing and defence, a regard for our country, as well as common prudence call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures and œconomy. Therefore this convention do reſolve as follows.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That from and after the firſt day of March next, no perſon or perſons ſhould uſe in his, her, or their families, unleſs in caſes of neceſſity, and on no account ſell to the butchers, or kill for the market, any *ſheep* under four years old. And where there is a neceſſity for uſing any mutton in their families, it is recommended to kill ſuch as are the leaſt profitable to keep.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the ſetting up of WOOLEN MANUFACTURES in as many different branches as poſſible; eſpecially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs for coverlids, hoſiery and coarſe cloths, both broad and narrow.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the raiſing and manufacturing of madder, woad, and ſuch other dye ſtuffs as may be raiſed in this province to advantage, and are abſolutely neceſſary in the woollen manufactories.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That each perſon having proper land, ſhould raiſe a quantity of flax and hemp ſufficient, not only for the uſe of his own family, but alſo to ſpare to others on moderate terms. And that it be recommended to the farmers to provide themſelves early with a ſufficient quantity of ſeed for the propoſed increaſe of the above articles of hemp and flax.

Reſolved unanimouſly, As ſalt is a daily and almoſt indiſpenſible neceſſary of life, and the making of it among ourſelves muſt be eſteemed a valuable acquiſition, we therefore recommend the making of it in the manner uſed in England and other countries; and are of opinion it may be done with ſucceſs, in the interior parts of the province where there are ſalt ſprings, as well as on the ſea coaſts.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That ſalt-petre being an article of great uſe and conſumption, we recommend the making of it, and are further of opinion it may be done to great advantage.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the neceſſity we may be under for gun-powder, eſpecially in the Indian trade, induces us to recommend the manufacturing that article as largely as poſſible, by ſuch perſons who are or may be owners of powder-mills in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the manufacturing of iron into nails and wire, and all other articles neceſſary for carrying on our manufactures evidently in general uſe; and which of conſequence, ſhould our unhappy differences continue, will be in great demand.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we are of opinion the making of ſteel ought to be largely proſecuted, as the demand for this article will be great.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making of different kinds of paper, now in uſe among us, to the ſeveral manufacturers: And as the ſucceſs of this branch depends on a ſupply of old linen and woollen rags, requeſt the people of this province, in their reſpective houſes, may order the neceſſary ſteps to be taken for preſerving theſe, otherwiſe uſeleſs, articles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the conſumption of glaſs is greater than the glaſs-houſes now eſtabliſhed among us can ſupply, we recommend the ſetting up other glaſs-houſes; and are of opinion they would turn out to the advantage of the proprietors.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That whereas wool-combs and cards have, for ſome time, been manufactured in ſome of the neighbouring colonies, and are abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the hoſiery and cloathing buſineſs, we do recommend the eſtabliſhing ſuch a manufactory in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we alſo recommend the manufacturing of copper into ſheets, bottoms and kettles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the erecting a great number of fulling mills, and mills for breaking, ſwingling and ſoftening hemp and flax. And alſo the making of grind-ſtones in this country.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the brewing of large quantities of malt liquors, within this province, would tend to render the conſumption of foreign liquors leſs neceſſary; it is therefore recommended, that proper attention be given to the cultivation of barley: And that the ſeveral brewers, both in city and country, do encourage it, by giving a reaſonable and ſufficient price for the ſame.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend to all the inhabitants of this province, and do promiſe for ourſelves in particular, to uſe our own manufactures, and thoſe of the other colonies, in preference to all others.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That for the more ſpeedily and effectually putting theſe reſolves in execution, we do earneſtly recommend ſocieties may be eſtabliſhed in different parts; and are of opinion that premiums ought to be granted in the ſeveral counties to perſons who may excel in the ſeveral branches of manufactory: And we do further engage, that we in our ſeparate committees will promote them to the utmoſt of our power.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any manufacturer or vender of goods and merchandizes in this province, ſhall take advantage of the neceſſities of his country, by ſelling his goods or merchandize at an unuſual and extravagant profit, ſuch perſon ſhall be conſidered as an enemy to his country, and be advertiſed as ſuch, by the committee of the place where ſuch offender dwells.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making tin Plates, as an article worthy the attention of the people of this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as Printing Types are now made to a conſiderable degree of perfection by an ingenious artiſt in Germantown; it is recommended to the Printers to uſe ſuch types in preference to any which may be hereafter imported.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the committee of correſpondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, be a ſtanding committee of correſpondence for the ſeveral counties here repreſented: And that if it ſhould at any time hereafter appear to the committee of the city and liberties, that the ſituation of public affairs render a provincial convention neceſſary, that the ſaid committee of correſpondence do give the earlieſt notice thereof to the committees of the ſeveral counties.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this convention be ſent to the preſs, and printed in Engliſh and German, under the direction of the preſident, and Meſſrs. Jonathan B. Smith and John Beneaet.

A true copy,

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
JOHN BENEZET,
FRANCIS JOHNSON, } Secretaries.

The following is ſaid to be an exact copy of a LETTER *from an officer of rank,* (2) *then at* BOSTON, *to a noble Lord.* (3)

MY LORD, (3)

WERE your Lordſhip only a common Colonel of a regiment, I certainly ſhould not have given myſelf the trouble of writing, nor you the trouble of reading this letter; but as you hold ſo high a rank, and will one day hold a ſtill higher, I conceive it will not be improper to addreſs you, and in ſome meaſure to apologize for my ſeeming want of reſpect. As I have not waited on the (4) general (for reaſons which he cannot, I think, diſapprove) I was not certain whether you might, in your military capacity, conſider my viſit as proper. But, as you are not merely a ſoldier, but a citizen of the firſt claſs and importance from your illuſtrious (5) family and faſhion, your vaſt property, and being deſtined by birth to be a Counſellor (6) of the nation, I think ſome explanation of my conduct not only proper, but neceſſary, and I flatter myſelf, that, ſometime or other, your lordſhip will not ſimply approve my conduct, but become a friend to the ſame cauſe. My lord, I will venture to ſay that it is the cauſe of Great Britain as well as of America, it is the cauſe of mankind. Were the principle of taxing America without their conſent admitted, (7) Great Britain would that inſtant be ruined; the pecuniary influence of the crown, and the army of placemen and (8) penſioners would be ſo increaſed that all oppoſition to the moſt iniquitous meaſures of the moſt iniquitous miniſters would be for ever borne down. Your lordſhip, I am ſure, muſt be ſenſible that this pecuniary influence is already enormouſly too great, and that a very wicked uſe is made of it. On theſe principles every good Engliſhman (abſtract of any particular regard for America) muſt oppoſe her being taxed by the parliament of Great Britain, or more properly by the firſt lord of the treaſury, for, in fact, the parliament and treaſury have, of late years, been one and the ſame thing. But, my lord, I have, beſides, a particular regard for America: I was long among them, and I know them to be the moſt loyal, affectionate, zealous ſubjects of the whole empire. General Gage (14) himſelf muſt acknowledge the truth of what I advance. He was witneſs, through the courſe of the laſt war, of their zeal, their ardour, their enthuſiaſm for whatever concerned the welfare, the intereſt, and the honour of the mother country. (9) When I ſee, therefore, the extreme of calamities attempted to be brought down upon ſuch a people by the intrigues of ſuch a couple of ſcoundrels as Bernard and Hutchinſon; (10) when I ſee a miniſter, violent and tyrannical, like North, (11) mowing down whole communities, merely to indulge his hereditary hatred of liberty, and thoſe who are attached to her, I think it the duty of every honeſt man, and friend to humanity, to exert his utmoſt to defeat the diabolical purpoſe.—— That theſe people have been totally miſrepreſented at home, that they have been moſt unjuſtly and cruelly treated, your lordſhip will, I make no doubt, be ſooner or latter convinced.—— But as, from your preſent ſituation, and many circumſtances, you will not probably fall into the way of truth ſo ſoon as I could wiſh, I beg leave to recommend to your peruſal a ſort of pamphlet, lately ſent from England; it is entitled, "A true ſtate of the proceedings in the parliament of Great-Britain, and in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay." Mr. * * will furniſh your lordſhip with it, if you will make uſe of my name. It is a fair and candid relation of the whole proceſs, from beginning to end. When your lordſhip has read it, you will be ſtruck with compaſſion and horrour, and, I have great hopes, will become not a leſs warm (but more powerful) friend to this much injured country than myſelf. I take the liberty of recommending this method to your lordſhip, as it is impoſſible you ſhould gather any thing but miſinformation from the men who, I find, ſurround head quarters. The Sewells (12) and Paxtons (13) are not only intereſted to miſrepreſent and calumniate but to exterminate their country; there is no medium, their country muſt periſh, or they meet the deſert of impious parricides. It was the misfortune of general (14) Gage, from the beginning, to fall into ſuch hands as theſe; had he not been deluded by men of this ſtamp, we ſhould never have ſeen him acting (14) in a capacity ſo incompatible with the excellence of his natural diſpoſition. I muſt now, my lord, entreat, that as fools and knaves will, from miſunderſtanding and malice, probably diſfigure my conduct, (2) you will not ſuffer them to make any wrong impreſſions, that you will be perſuaded that I act not from any pique and diſappointment (which I conclude will be inſinuated) but from principle. (2) I think, my lord, an Engliſh ſoldier owes a very great degree of reverence to the King as firſt magiſtrate, and third branch of the legiſlature, called to this mighty ſtation by the voice of the people; but I think he owes ſtill a greater degree of reverence to the rights and liberties of his country. I think his country is every part of the empire; that in whatever part of the empire a flagitious miniſter manifeſtly invades thoſe rights and liberties, whether in Great-Britain, Ireland, or America, every Engliſhman) ſoldier or not ſoldier) ought to conſider their cauſe as his own: And that the rights and liberties of this country are invaded every man muſt ſee who has eyes, and is not determined to keep them ſhut. Theſe, my lord, are my principles; from theſe, I ſwear by all that is ſacred and tremendous, I purely and ſolely act; and theſe I hope will rather ſerve than prejudice me in your lordſhip's opinion, I flatter myſelf ſtill farther: I flatter myſelf that you, my lord, before it is long, will adopt them; that you will at leaſt, to your letters to your father (whom I have always been taught to eſteem as an honeſt man, and friend to humanity) endeavour to undeceive the people at home. If the deluſion is too ſtrong, I can venture to affirm that you will feel ſome conſolation amidſt the calamities ready to fall upon your country, in the reflection that you had attempted to avert them. I ſhall now finiſh, my lord, entreating that if any thing appears impertinent, either in the matter or length of this letter, you will attribute it to an intemperate zeal in an honeſt cauſe, and that you will be aſſured I ſhould not have addreſſed it to a man (3) of whom I entertained an unfavourable opinion.

see Index, under Congress Continental. see pa. 606. see list of Grievances, pa. 971. see petition, pa. 656. viz Port act, see pa. 499. — Act for regulating the Charter, see pa. 532. Act for administring Justice, pa. 509 — & Billeting act, pa. 549. (1) see pa. 684. (2) General Lee, see Index, under Lee. (3) Lord Percy. (4) Gage. (5) Duke of Northumberland his Father (6) A Lord of Parliament — see list of english Grievances, pa. 632, Vol. 2. — 54 (7) see declaratory act, pa. 524, see Tea act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. — molass. act, pa. Vol. 2. (8) see Indexes, under pension (9) see ... merits of Mass. Bay, pa. 557.

(10) see Indexes, under Barnard & Hutchinson. (11) see Indexes, under North. (12) Jonathan Sewall judge of the Court of Vice admiralty, author of Massachusettensis, &c. see pa. 651. (13) see Index, under Paxton. (14) see Indexes under Gage.